

FIFTY-FIRST  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Hawaiian Historical Society**  
FOR THE YEAR 1942



Honolulu, Hawaii  
Published September, 1943

SL  
DU620  
H4  
1942



**FIFTY-FIRST  
ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**Hawaiian Historical Society**

**FOR THE YEAR 1942**



**Honolulu, Hawaii  
Published September, 1943**

*The Hawaiian Historical Society is not responsible for the views  
expressed by writers who contribute to its proceedings.*

*Contents of this Report  
May be Reprinted in  
Whole or Part if Credit  
is Given to Author and  
Society.*

PRINTED BY  
HAWAIIAN PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED  
HONOLULU, HAWAII  
1943



## CONTENTS

---

	Page
Officers and Committees for 1943.....	4
Negotiation of the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty of 1893	5
William Richards' Report to the Sandwich Islands Mission on His First Year in Government Service, 1838-1839	65
Minutes of the Annual Meeting.....	71
Report of the President.....	73
Report of the Treasurer.....	75
Report of the Librarian.....	76
List of Members.....	78
Kauai Historical Society.....	82

# HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## OFFICERS FOR 1943

---

President.....	RALPH S. KUYKENDALL
Vice-President.....	HON. WALTER F. FREAR
Corresponding Secretary.....	JOHN F. G. STOKES
Recording Secretary.....	MAUDE JONES
Treasurer.....	THOMAS W. ELLIS
Librarian.....	MRS. VIOLET A. SILVERMAN
Trustee until 1944.....	HON. WALTER F. FREAR
Trustee until 1944.....	MAUDE JONES
Trustee until 1944.....	BERNICE JUDD
Trustee until 1945.....	THOMAS W. ELLIS
Trustee until 1945.....	PENROSE C. MORRIS
Trustee until 1945.....	J. TICE PHILLIPS

TRUSTEE, LIBRARY OF HAWAII  
THOMAS W. ELLIS

### COMMITTEES

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE

Thomas W. Ellis, Chairman

George W. Waterhouse

William W. Chamberlain

#### HOUSE COMMITTEE

Miss Margaret Newman, Chairman

Mrs. Henrietta D. Holt

Mrs. Violet A. Silverman

#### EDITORIAL AND PRINTING COMMITTEE

Miss Bernice Judd, Chairman

Miss Caroline P. Green

Albert F. Judd, III

#### PURCHASING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Violet A. Silverman, Chairman

Miss Janet Bell

Victor S. K. Houston

#### MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Miss Maude Jones, Chairman

Mrs. Margaret W. Kai

Donald Billam-Walker

#### PROGRAM AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The Trustees of the Society

#### NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Ray J. Baker, Chairman

Miss Margaret Titcomb

Charles W. Kenn

# Negotiation of the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty of 1893

## INTRODUCTION

The Hawaiian monarchy was overthrown on January 17, 1893, by a revolutionary movement which began a few days earlier. On the day of the overthrow, a Provisional Government was established, "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon." In the manuscript record, "Proceedings of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands," under the date January 17, 1893, it is stated:

"During the evening the Executive and Advisory Councils held a regular meeting. The advisability of sending *Commissioners to Washington* at once to negotiate a treaty of *political union* between the United States and Hawaii was thoroughly discussed.

"It was moved and carried that the Steamer '*Claudine*' should be chartered, and a *committee of three*, Messrs. *L. A. Thurston*, *W. R. Castle* and *W. C. Wilder*, should go to Washington for the aforesaid purpose."

In a meeting on the following day, it was "moved and carried that to the names of *L. A. Thurston*, *W. R. Castle* and *W. C. Wilder* Messrs. *Charles L. Carter* and *Joseph Marsden* be added as *Commissioners* to Washington, making a Committee of five." The five men thus selected were duly commissioned on January 18, receiving their instructions of the same date, and sailed for San Francisco, January 19, on the steamer *Claudine*. They arrived at San Francisco on January 28 and at Washington on February 3.

In the meanwhile, on January 31, the Executive Council of the Provisional Government drafted additional instructions making some modifications in the original instructions to the annexation Commissioners, and entrusted these to Charles M. Cooke, who was appointed a "Special Commissioner to the President of the United States" and instructed to cooperate with the annexation Commissioners or to negotiate in their stead and under their instructions if they had failed to arrive. Mr. Cooke reached San Francisco on February 9 and departed the next day on the overland train. He visited Washington, but neither he nor the amending instructions of January 31 arrived in that

city in time to have any part in the negotiation of the treaty of annexation.

The five Commissioners in Washington received assistance and advice from the Hawaiian Minister to the United States, Dr. John Mott Smith, a holdover from the monarchy, and from others whose names appear in the documents printed below. The first conference of the Commissioners with Secretary of State John W. Foster was held on February 4, and the completed treaty of annexation was signed just ten days later. Actually, as the documents show, the treaty was completed and signed on February 11, but because of some clerical errors in the engrossed copies, it was considered necessary to change the date to February 14, when the corrected copies were signed.

This treaty of 1893 was not ratified by the United States government, due to the opposition of President Cleveland, who came into office on March 4, 1893. In 1897 in the administration of President McKinley, a second treaty of annexation was negotiated and signed in Washington, June 16, 1897, but this failed to receive the approval of the United States Senate. After the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, annexation of Hawaii was finally consummated by means of a joint resolution adopted by the two houses of the Congress of the United States and approved by the President in the summer of 1898. The transfer of sovereignty occurred on August 12, 1898, on which date Hawaii became a part of the territory of the United States.

The compilation which follows includes the essential documents relating to the negotiation of the 1893 treaty. The texts printed here are taken from the signed originals or from drafts or file copies, part of which are in the archives of the United States Department of State now deposited in the National Archives in Washington, and part of which are in the Archives of Hawaii in Honolulu. The documents obtained from Washington are: (1) Official protocols of the seven conferences between the Secretary of State and the Hawaiian Commissioners, and stenographic reports of three of these conferences. The originals of these two series are bound together under the title, "Vol. 1—Protocol—First Conference between Hawaiian Commissioners and Secretary of State—February 4, 1893." All of this material is included in the documentary collection printed below; (2) Four treaty drafts prepared in the State Department and filed in volume 4 of "Notes" from the Hawaiian Legation, under the dates February 24 and 27, 1893. Of these four drafts, "No. 1" and "No. 2" represent attempts by officials in the Department to formulate an acceptable treaty and were not seen

by the Hawaiian Commissioners; "No. 3" was submitted by the Secretary of State to the Commissioners on February 9 as the basis for a treaty; "No. 4" is a revision of "No. 3" and is substantially identical with the treaty as signed. Of these drafts, only "No. 3" needed to be included among the documents here printed. Other items necessary to complete the documentary history of the negotiation of the treaty are taken from the Foreign Office files in the Archives of Hawaii. The two communications from the Hawaiian Commissioners to the Secretary of State dated February 3 and February 4 and the treaty as signed have been printed elsewhere;<sup>1</sup> it is believed that all of the other documents are printed here for the first time. The documents have been arranged, as nearly as possible, in chronological order.

There is a brief account of this negotiation in J. W. Pratt, *Expansionists of 1898* (Baltimore, 1936), pp. 117-120, and a longer one in the fourth chapter of the sketch of John Watson Foster by W. R. Castle, Jr., in S. F. Bemis, editor, *The American Secretaries of State and Their Diplomacy*, Vol. VIII (New York, 1928). There is an important note by Foster relating to the subject in his *Diplomatic Memoirs* (2 vols. Boston and New York, 1909), I, 167-168.

R. S. K.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Senate Executive Documents*, 52 Cong., 2 sess., No. 76, pp. 6-9, 28-40. The treaty is also printed in *Report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the President and Members of the Executive and Advisory Councils*. [March 31,] 1894 (Honolulu, 1894), pp. 29-34.

## DOCUMENTS

## No. 1

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS<sup>2</sup>

Honolulu, H. I.,  
January 18, 1893.

To Hon. L. A. Thurston,  
Hon. W. C. Wilder,  
Hon. W. R. Castle,  
Hon. J. Marsden,  
Hon. C. L. Carter.

Gentlemen:-

You are hereby instructed to proceed forthwith to Washington and there to represent to the Government of the United States of America the facts leading up to and concerning the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands and to request from such Government that the acknowledgment and recognition of such Provisional Government by His Excellency John L. Stevens, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Hawaii, may be confirmed by the Government of the United States of America.

You are also instructed and hereby fully authorized and empowered to negotiate a Treaty between the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands and the Government of the United States of America by the terms of which full and complete political union may be secured between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Islands.

Trusting in your discretion, you are hereby empowered to negotiate such Treaty upon such terms and conditions as to you may seem the most favorable to the people of the Hawaiian Islands, which under the existing conditions and circumstances, you are able to obtain.

It is the desire of the Government, however, that among other terms and conditions of said Treaty there may be incorporated the following points, viz:-

1. That the form of Government to be established in the

---

<sup>2</sup> Original.

Hawaiian Islands shall be substantially that of a Territory of the United States; or that of the District of Columbia.

2. That, with the exception of the Governor in case a territorial form of Government is decided upon or the head of the Commission in case a Commission is decided upon, all appointments to office in the Hawaiian Islands shall be made from among persons who have lived in the Hawaiian Islands for not less than five years.

3. That the Hawaiian National Debt shall be assumed by the United States of America.

4. That the lands heretofore known as Government Lands and Crown Lands and all other Government property and all the proceeds thereof shall continue to be the property of the Local Government under whatever form it may be established and all the proceeds thereof devoted to the purposes and uses of such Local Government.

5. That within a given period, say one year, the Government of the United States of America shall lay and thereafter maintain a telegraphic cable between the Pacific Coast of the said United States of America and the Hawaiian Islands.

6. That the United States Government shall, so soon as reasonably practicable, open the entrance to Pearl Harbor and establish a Coaling and Naval Station adjacent thereto.

7. That sugar and other products or manufactures of the Hawaiian Islands shall in all respects be entitled to all bounties benefits and exemptions which are allowed to American products or manufactures.

8. That the United States Laws now or hereafter to be enforced in the United States of America shall not be taken to prohibit at any time the introduction into the Hawaiian Islands of laborers who may be introduced exclusively for the purpose of Agricultural Laborers and domestic service, and who by appropriate legislation shall be confined to such employment and to the Hawaiian Islands.

9. That all laws in force in the Hawaiian Islands at the date of the ratification of such Treaty not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or such Treaty shall remain in force until the same are regularly repealed by the appropriate authority.

10. That appropriate financial provision be made for the ex-Queen Liliuokalani and the ex-Heir Presumptive.

This Government hereby expressly reserves to itself the right to approve modify or disapprove any Treaty which may be negotiated under these instructions.

You are furnished herewith with the following enclosures, viz:-

1. Copy of the Report and Resolution of the Committee of Public Safety presented to the Mass Meeting of the citizens of Honolulu on the 16th of January.

2. Copy of the Proclamation issued by the Provisional Government on the 17th day of January inst.

3. Copy of the request from the Provisional Government, to his Excellency John L. Stevens, United States Minister Resident, for recognition of the Provisional Government.

4. Copy of the Orders issued by the Provisional Government up to this date.

5. Copy in duplicate of the protest of Her ex-Majesty Queen Liliuokalani against the action of the Provisional Government, one copy of which you are instructed to deliver to the United States Government.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
J. A. KING  
Minister of the Interior  
P. C. JONES  
Minister of Finance  
WILLIAM O. SMITH  
Attorney General

Honolulu  
18th January 1893



## No. 2

ADDITIONAL (AMENDING) INSTRUCTIONS TO THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS<sup>3</sup>

Honolulu January 31st 1893

To [Hon. L. A. Thurston,  
Hon. W. C. Wilder,  
Hon. W. R. Castle,  
Hon. J. Marsden,  
Hon. C. L. Carter.]

Commissioners of  
the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands at Wash-  
ington District of Columbia U. S. A.

Gentlemen

In addition to the instructions given you on your departure upon your present mission, you are hereby further instructed as follows:-

1. You are not required to insist upon the laying of a telegraph cable between the Hawaiian Islands and the Pacific coast of the United States of America within one year or any definite early period, if such insistence tends to obstruct and embarrass your negotiations.
2. You are not required to insist upon the full sugar bounty as set forth in point 7 of your said instructions, if such insistence should tend to obstruct or embarrass your negotiations. But you are empowered in your discretion to consent to a lower rate of bounty but we desire that you shall strenuously endeavor to obtain as favorable terms as possible in this matter.
3. You are further authorized, should circumstances render such a course advisable, to ask that the United States Government establish a Protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands covering the time required for the negotiations.
4. These additional instructions are put into the hands of our bearer of dispatches, who will deliver them to you, and await your orders, and will advise with you and aid you in any other possible way.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE  
President of the Provisional  
Government and Minister of  
Foreign Affairs

---

<sup>3</sup> Pencil draft.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CHARLES M. COOKE<sup>4</sup>

C. M. Cooke Esq.,

Sir:-

You are hereby instructed to proceed to Washington D. C. United States of America with dispatches which will be placed in your hands, which you are instructed to deliver to our Commissioners in Washington, Messrs L. A. Thurston, W. C. Wilder, W. R. Castle, J. Marsden and C. L. Carter, and thereupon to place yourself at their orders in the matter of the negotiations for annexation, and to advise with them and assist them in every way as you may be able.

You are further instructed, that if, upon your arrival in San Francisco you should learn that the said Commissioners had not then arrived at that place from Honolulu you shall in such case, use the Commission and letters of credence to the Washington Government, herewith delivered to you and thereby empowered, to engage the assistance of F. M. Hatch Esq.<sup>5</sup> or other person as advisory counsel, or to appoint him at your discretion as co-commissioner with yourself, and thereupon to proceed to Washington and open and carry on negotiations with the United States Government for political union between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States of America according to the original instructions and additional instructions to the said Commissioners, copies and originals of which are herewith delivered to you.

If upon your arrival in San Francisco you learn that the said Commissioners have already arrived at that place from Honolulu, you are instructed to put yourself in communication with them, and act in concert with them.

We remain very sincerely yours,

SANFORD B. DOLE  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Honolulu, Feb. 1, 1893.

---

<sup>4</sup> Typed copy.

<sup>5</sup> An attorney of Honolulu, who became Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government in February, 1894. Hatch had sailed for San Francisco on the steamer *Mariposa*, Jan. 12, 1893, a few days before the outbreak of the revolution, and returned to Honolulu on the same vessel, Feb. 10, 1893. He had, therefore, left San Francisco before Cooke's arrival in that city.

## No. 4

HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOSTER<sup>6</sup>

Washington, February 3, 1893.

Sir:-

We have the honor to hereby inform you that by order of His Excellency Sanford B. Dole, President and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Executive Council of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and of the Executive Council of such Government, Messrs. L. A. Thurston, W. C. Wilder, W. R. Castle, J. Marsden and C. L. Carter have been constituted and appointed Special Commissioners to the President of the United States, with instructions to proceed forthwith to Washington and there to represent to the President and Government of the United States of America the facts leading up to and concerning the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands; and to request from such Government of the United States of America that the acknowledgment and recognition of such Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands heretofore given to such Provisional Government by His Excellency John L. Stevens, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Hawaii, may be confirmed by the President and Government of the United States of America.

And also the said Commissioners are instructed and fully authorized and empowered by the said Provisional Government to negotiate a treaty between the said Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands and the Government of the United States of America, by the terms of which full and complete political union may be secured between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Islands.

In accordance with such instructions we hereby present for your consideration a brief statement of the principal facts leading up to and concerning the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, as follows:-

On Saturday, the 14th of January, ultimo, Her Majesty Liliuokalani, Queen of the Hawaiian Kingdom, attempted, with force, to abrogate the existing Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom and promulgate a new Constitution. Such attempt was resisted by her Cabinet whom she threatened with violence. She finally desisted from her attempt to immediately promulgate

---

<sup>6</sup> Typed copy.

the proposed Constitution, announcing in two public speeches, however, that she had not abandoned such project, but would carry the same into effect "within a few days."

All of the military and police forces of the Kingdom being directly under the control of the personal adherents of the Queen, the Cabinet appealed to citizens for protection and support against the proposed aggression. The citizens rallied in opposition to the project of the Queen and at a public meeting appointed a Committee of Public Safety, of thirteen members, to consider the situation and devise ways and means for the maintenance of the public peace and the protection of life and property.

After considering the situation such committee called a public meeting of citizens on Monday the 16th of said January. Such meeting was duly held, to the number of about 1500 of the leading citizens. A report by such Committee was submitted to such meeting recommending the adoption of certain resolutions. Such Resolutions were unanimously adopted. A copy of such report and Resolutions marked enclosure A.,<sup>7</sup> is herewith submitted.

A few hours before such meeting a proclamation was issued by the Queen and Cabinet, a copy of which is enclosed herewith and marked enclosure B.

On the afternoon of the same day, the Queen then having about 400 men under arms and the people being in open preparation for dethroning her, with every indication of a conflict, the United States troops landed and a guard was stationed at the American Consulate and Legation and the remainder were quartered in a public hall hired for that purpose. They neither then, nor at any time since have they taken any part either for or against the Queen or the Provisional Government.

After full consideration by the said Committee and consultation with leading citizens of all nationalities, it was the unanimous opinion of such Committee and citizens that the statements of fact in such proclamation did not detract from the necessity for action, and the undertaking therein contained was deemed unreliable; and for the reasons briefly set forth in such above-mentioned Report of the Committee of Safety and Resolutions, and also in the proclamation hereunder referred to there was no longer any possibility of efficiently and permanently maintaining the public peace and the protection of life, liberty and property in Hawaii under the existing system of Government; and that the only method of maintaining such permanent

---

<sup>7</sup> The enclosures referred to in this letter are omitted.

peace and security was by securing the assistance and support of the Government of the United States, or some other foreign power, possessed of sufficient force to prevent the future possibility of revolution or despotic assumption of power in derogation of the rights of the people.

In accordance with such conclusion, such Committee representing almost the entire property and intelligence of the Hawaiian Islands, on the 17th day of said January, issued a proclamation abrogating the Monarchy, deposing Queen Liliuokalani and establishing a Provisional Government, "to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon," a copy of which proclamation marked enclosure C is submitted herewith.

Immediately after such proclamation, such Provisional Government took possession of the City of Honolulu, including the Government Buildings, the Archives and the Treasury, and within a few hours thereafter received surrender of all the military and police forces, thereby coming into full possession of the Kingdom.

Immediately after such possession had been obtained, notification thereof was given to the Representatives of all foreign countries represented at Honolulu, accompanied by the request that such representatives extend to said Provisional Government their recognition.

In reply to such request the representatives of the United States of America accorded such recognition upon the same day that it was requested, towit, the 17th of said January and on the following day recognition of such Provisional Government was made by the representatives of Germany, Austro-Hungary, Italy, Russia, Spain, Norway and Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, Mexico, Chili, Peru and China; and on the following day, towit, the 19th of said January, recognition of such Provisional Government was extended by the representatives of France and Portugal. Copies of the acknowledgments of the said representatives of foreign governments, with the exception of those of the representatives of Portugal and France, which were received too late to obtain copies thereof, are enclosed herewith marked enclosure D.

In further pursuance of such instructions we hereby request that the acknowledgment and recognition of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands by the Representative of the United States of America at Hawaii may be confirmed by the Government of the United States of America.

And also in further pursuance of such instructions we herewith present a communication from the said Executive Council of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands to Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, informing him of the appointment of the said above-named L. A. Thurston, W. C. Wilder, W. R. Castle, J. Marsden, and C. L. Carter, as Special Commissioners with full power and authority to negotiate and agree upon the terms of a union of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands and the Government of the United States of America, the original of which is enclosed herewith and marked enclosure E.

The commissions of the said above named gentlemen as such Special Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid are also enclosed herewith for inspection, and marked enclosure F.

In further pursuance of such instructions we also hereby request that a treaty may be concluded between the Government of the United States of America and the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, by the terms of which full and complete political union may be secured between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Islands, and for that purpose we hereby request that negotiations may be opened between the Representatives of the Government of the United States of America and the said Special Commissioners on behalf of the Provisional Government.

In further pursuance of such instructions we also herewith submit a copy of a protest made by Her ex-Majesty Queen Liliuokalani against the action of the said Provisional Government, which is marked enclosure G.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Your obedient servants,

L. A. THURSTON.

W. C. WILDER.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE.

J. MARSDEN.

CHARLES L. CARTER.

Special Commissioners of the  
Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

To Hon. John W. Foster,  
Secretary of State,  
United States of America.

## No. 5

PROTOCOL OF FIRST CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE HAWAIIAN  
COMMISSIONERS AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
FEB. 4, 1893

At 10 A.M. the Hawaiian Minister, Mr. J. Mott Smith, presented to the Secretary of State the Commissioners,—Messrs. Lorrin A. Thurston, W. C. Wilder, W. R. Castle, C. L. Carter and Joseph Marsden; Mr. Partridge, Solicitor of the State Department, also being present.

The Commissioners exhibited their commissions and credential letters, together with a statement<sup>8</sup> of the uprising and formation of a Provisional Government for the Hawaiian Islands, with full explanatory documents.

The Secretary of State drew their attention to a protest addressed to the President by the ex-Queen Liliuokalani,<sup>9</sup> to which the Commissioners promised to make reply.

The Secretary of State next informed the Commissioners that on January 28 he had telegraphed to the United States Minister at Honolulu, confirming his action in recognizing the Provisional Government as in full de facto exercise of national power. The Secretary then stated, by direction of the President, that he was ready to receive any propositions which the Commissioners had to make with a view to carrying out the object of their mission.

The Commissioners offered to prepare and submit a detailed statement of the objects of their mission.

The Conference thereupon took a recess until 3 p.m. to permit of the preparation of the promised statement.

At 3 p.m. the Conference was resumed, with the added presence of Mr. Kinney,<sup>10</sup> who had accompanied the Commissioners to Washington.

The proposition of the Commissioners, formulating the bases on which in their judgment the union of the Hawaiian

---

<sup>8</sup> Letter of the Commissioners to Secretary Foster, dated Feb. 3, 1893, document No. 4 above.

<sup>9</sup> Letter dated Jan. 18, 1893, printed in *Senate Executive Documents*, 52 Cong., 2 sess., No. 76, pp. 23-24.

<sup>10</sup> William A. Kinney was born in Hawaii and lived there for many years both before and after the revolution of 1893, but at this time was a resident of Salt Lake City. He was at one time a law partner of L. A. Thurston.

Islands to the United States might be effected were then presented by Mr. Thurston and read by Mr. Carter.<sup>11</sup>

After some general discussion of certain details it was agreed to postpone further consideration until Tuesday, February 7th, meanwhile certain statistical tables necessary to an examination of the proposal were to be prepared.

The Conference was thereupon adjourned until February 7th, at 10 a.m.

In Attestation

JOHN W. FOSTER  
L. A. THURSTON

## No. 6

### STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF FIRST CONFERENCE

Department of State,  
February 4, 1893.

Conference of the Secretary of State with the  
Representatives of the Provisional Government of Hawaii,  
held at 10 o'clock A.M. in the Diplomatic Room.

Mr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian Minister, after presenting to the Secretary Messrs. Lorrin A. Thurston, W. C. Wilder, C. L. Carter, W. R. Castle, and Joseph Marsden, said:

Mr. Secretary.—These gentlemen have come by commission of the Provisional Government to be presented to you, and to submit to you certain desires that they will make known in the progress of the discussion. Mr. Thurston will represent the Commissioners.

Mr. Thurston thereupon presented certain papers to the Secretary of State.

The SECRETARY: These are the Commissions of the five Commissioners?

Mr. THURSTON: Yes, Sir: and also communications from President Dole, communicating the appointment of the Commissioners, and the object of the Commission. There is also a statement which has been drawn up, not yet signed, but

<sup>11</sup> Letter of the Commissioners to Secretary Foster, dated Feb. 4, 1893, document No. 9 below.



which will be signed by us, stating the occasion of the uprising and formation of the new Government in Honolulu, and a detailed statement of the happenings thereafter, together with full enclosures of all documents which bear upon the point, stating also the facts relating to the landing of the troops at the Islands, and requesting that the recognition which has been extended by Minister Stevens be approved by the Washington Government, and asking that we be allowed to open negotiations with the United States Government to carry out the line of the Proclamation and communications,—that is, to annex the country to the United States.

The SECRETARY: These papers, your Commissions and the letters addressed to the President are of an official and formal character?

Mr. THURSTON: They are.

The SECRETARY: I suppose this paper, the epitome of which you have given, is a more precise statement of the object of your mission.

Mr. THURSTON: It is.

The SECRETARY: If not too much trouble, I should like to have you read it. It probably presents your views more precisely than you could express them verbally.

Mr. Thurston thereupon read the letter addressed to the Secretary of State.<sup>12</sup>

After it had been read it was signed by all the five members of the Commission, in the presence of and handed to the Secretary.

Mr. THURSTON: The original Proclamation was dated, but the printed copy which is attached as an enclosure to the letter has the date omitted, which I now fill out.

The SECRETARY: Gentlemen, having received these documents from you, and having heard this statement of the facts connected with the establishment of the Provisional Government, I think it due to you, as well as the deposed Sovereign, that I should read to you a letter which the President has received from Queen Liliuokalani.<sup>13</sup> I will ask you if you recognize the authenticity of the letter.

<sup>12</sup> Letter dated Feb. 3, 1893, document No. 4 above.

<sup>13</sup> Letter dated Jan. 18, 1893, printed in *Senate Executive Documents*, 52 Cong., 2 sess., No. 76, pp. 23-24.

Mr. THURSTON: That is Her majesty's signature, and it seems to be her handwriting throughout.

The SECRETARY: This a communication received by mail, postmarked San Francisco, addressed to His Excellency Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, Washington.

The Secretary thereupon read the letter:

The SECRETARY: I will furnish the Commission with a copy of this letter, and, while I do not ask any response to it verbally, I should be glad to receive any statement which you may make in reply, directing your attention especially to the two points developed in the letter,—first, that the American Minister aided and abetted in the unlawful movements of the persons who have organized the Provisional Government that you represent, and that the Queen yielded to the force of the United States troops; and, second, the declaration that she had no other means of sending an envoy to the United States than that provided by the coming of your steamer. There may be other points in the letter to which you may see fit to reply. I should be glad to receive whatever answers you may think proper to make to it.<sup>14</sup>

I will now read to you for your information a telegram which I sent to Mr. Stevens, our Minister, which is in part a response to your application now made that your Government may be recognized by the United States, and that Mr. Stevens' act of recognition may be approved by this Government. Upon the receipt from Mr. Stevens of telegraphic advice of the events that had transpired in the Hawaiian Islands, and his action in respect thereto, I sent him this telegram on the 28th of January, transmitted to San Francisco, to be carried thence by the United States Naval vessel that left for Honolulu on the next day.

The telegram of January 28th was then read by the Secretary.<sup>15</sup>

The SECRETARY: You will thus see that the action of Minister Stevens in recognizing the *de facto* Government has been approved by this Government, and he has been directed to continue to recognize the new Government, as long as the conditions that existed at the time continue. I can say now, by direction of the President, that I am ready to receive any propositions which you may have to make with a view to carrying out the object of your mission.

<sup>14</sup> The reply of the Commissioners to the Queen's letter is dated Feb. 11, 1893. It is printed in *ibid.*, pp. 40-42.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 25.

Mr. THURSTON: Is the fact of recognition one to which there is any objection to being made public?

The SECRETARY: I should prefer to have what transpires in our conferences regarded as confidential until we jointly agree upon the publication. It is a question in my mind whether I ought not to have given this out to the public before; but I think, as I have not done it, probably it would be well to suspend action as to the publication for the time being, at least.

Mr. THURSTON: The thought that I had in my mind was that it might serve to crystallize public opinion if it were known that this Government had formally recognized the new Government.

The SECRETARY: I will take into consideration the propriety of giving the fact to the public. It would probably be better to have it given out by the Department itself.

Mr. THURSTON: We will prepare a statement then on the lines which you indicate. When would it be convenient for you to receive it?

The SECRETARY: If you could be prepared to present it this afternoon, it would be convenient to me to receive it.

Mr. CARTER: Shall we present this afternoon our reply to the letter of the Queen?

The SECRETARY: Not necessarily; You [sic] may require more time for its preparation. You have the instructions of your Government, and I infer your propositions are determined upon, and that you are prepared to submit them.

Mr. THURSTON: That is the general outline of our plan. I think we can have it this afternoon, at any hour that you may fix.

The SECRETARY: Would three o'clock be a convenient hour? You can take as much time as you desire.

Mr. MOTT SMITH: Do you desire the direct propositions of the Commission?

The SECRETARY: Yes; they ask in the communication that has been read to enter into negotiation. I answer that request by saying, by direction of the President, that I am prepared to receive any propositions you may make setting forth the basis of union,—in execution of the object of your mission.

Mr. THURSTON: Do you mean that you simply want

the proposition in writing at three o'clock, or shall we meet you here?

The SECRETARY: I should be glad to have the proposition in writing at three o'clock.

Mr. THURSTON: In addition to that, do you desire to have a further interview with us?

The SECRETARY: Yes; I think it would be well for us to adjourn until three o'clock, when you will present the basis which you have to submit. It may result in nothing further than your leaving it with me; but I think it would be better to adjourn, or simply take a recess, and meet again this afternoon, when you will present your propositions.

The Conference was thereupon adjourned at 10:40 A.M. until 3 o'clock P.M. February 4th.

February 4, 1893.

3 o'clock, p.m.

The Conference was resumed at the above hour.

Present, The Secretary of State, the Commissioners of the Provisional Government of Hawaii, Minister Mott Smith, and Mr. Kinney, who accompanied the Commissioners to Washington.

Mr. THURSTON: According to your suggestion, Mr. Secretary, we have here the outline of our proposition, which we desire to submit to you.

The SECRETARY: I should be glad to have you read it. Something might occur to me as to which I may want to ask information.

Mr. CARTER thereupon read the proposition of the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, addressed to the Secretary of State, dated at Washington, D. C., February 4, 1893.<sup>16</sup>

The SECRETARY: I desire to ask a question relating to the Hawaiian National debt. In your proposition it reads: "Including the amounts due depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank." What is the amount of those deposits?

Mr. THURSTON: In round numbers, \$800,000. It has been reckoned in as part of the public debt, all of such deposits having been utilized in the construction of public works.

<sup>16</sup> Document No. 9 below.

The SECRETARY: Then the deposits do not exist; it is the credit of the Government that represents those deposits?

Mr. THURSTON: That is all.

The SECRETARY: It is an absolute debt of the Government; there is nothing to represent it but the credit of the Government.

Mr. THURSTON: Nothing else, except the credit of the Government; and the depositors are further secured by the periodical issue of Government bonds to the full amount of the deposit during the previous six months, which are held by the Postmaster General in trust for the benefit of depositors.

The SECRETARY: Those bonds represent the debt?

Mr. THURSTON: Yes. It is specifically mentioned there (referring to the proposition of the Commissioners) as being of a different quality from the ordinary national debt.

Mr. CARTER: That amount is included in the general statement that the national debt is about \$3,000,000.

The SECRETARY: That explains to me the fact, as stated, that the debt is about \$3,000,000; because the ordinary bonded debt is stated to be less than two and a half million dollars. These bonds are not in circulation?

Mr. THURSTON: No; they are in bulk, in trust, with the privilege of utilizing them as collateral to borrow money, to meet the withdrawals, if there are any.

The SECRETARY: Upon what system of jurisprudence are the criminal and civil laws of the Islands based?

Mr. THURSTON: They are based on the common law of England, with about the same amount of variation therefrom that there is in the several States of the Union.

The SECRETARY: The basis of the jurisprudence is the common law?

Mr. THURSTON: Yes; and by a statute passed at this last session of the Legislature, just completed, the common law is made the law of the country, when it is not inconsistent with any statute or custom of the country. There are, with regard to property rights, more particularly the land system and the water rights system, local customs which have grown up into law, and which are recognized by all the courts. That is really the aboriginal law concerning these two matters, with some statute modifications.

The SECRETARY: I have had prepared in the Department a series of tables. I found that our sources of information were not very full or recent, and while I do not like to tax you, gentlemen, with these matters, it is important that we should have accurate information on the subject. Perhaps you might take those tables, some of you,—Mr. Carter is a young man who is fond of work I have no doubt,—and look over them and see if they are approximately correct, or whether you can give us more reliable tables.

Mr. CARTER: I can do that from the most recent reports.

The SECRETARY: I have not yet examined the tables. If you could run over them hastily and let me know on Monday how nearly accurate they are, or whether you would prefer to give me a new set, I should be glad to have you do so.

Mr. CARTER: I will attend to that.<sup>17</sup>

Mr. THURSTON: If you would give us a list of anything you want, we could work that right up to date.

The SECRETARY: I have thought these would perhaps indicate what is desired.

I suggest, gentlemen, that it would be well for you to afford me the opportunity to examine the proposition you have handed me. Unless you have something to add verbally to the statement you have submitted, I will take the paper under consideration.

Mr. THURSTON: I do not know that we have anything at present to state in addition to what is in that paper.

The SECRETARY: Would it suit you to meet me again on Tuesday morning? To-morrow is Sunday, and I should like to have full day, at least, to look over the proposition and study it. Therefore, if it be agreeable to you, we will adjourn to meet on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. THURSTON: That will be agreeable to us.

The Conference was thereupon adjourned until Tuesday February 7th at 10 o'clock a.m.

---

<sup>17</sup> The tables here referred to have not been found in the Hawaiian archives. Some statistics prepared by Mr. Carter at a later stage in the negotiations are printed in *Senate Executive Documents*, 52 Cong., 2 sess., No. 76, pp. 42-43.

## No. 7

PROTOCOL OF SECOND CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE HAWAIIAN  
SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS AND THE SECRETARY OF  
STATE, FEBRUARY 7, 1893

The Conference was resumed at 10 a.m., pursuant to adjournment, the Secretary of State and the Commissioners being present, with Mr. Partridge on behalf of the United States, and Mr. Kinney, Mr. Wilder, one of the Commissioners, was not present.

The Secretary of State said that the President had taken into consideration the proposition of the Commissioners and had authorized him to say that the Government of the United States was disposed to enter into negotiations for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, and that it only remained to arrange the terms of such annexation.

A general and tentative discussion of the project submitted then followed, during which the Secretary of State advanced the views and counter-propositions of the United States, but no agreement thereon was formally reached.

The Secretary stated, among other things, that he did not think it was necessary to incorporate in the Treaty any agreement to lay the cable to Honolulu for the reason, first; that it was contrary to the policy of the United States Government to engage in such work as building cables; second, that he did not consider it was at all necessary to incorporate such proposition in the Treaty, as one of the first and necessary results of annexation would be the laying of a cable to Honolulu.

With regard to the proposition that there should be incorporated in the Treaty an agreement that the United States should within a given period open and improve Pearl River Harbor and establish a naval station there, he did not think that the United States should be confined in their discretion to improving any one harbor, when after an examination they might come to the conclusion that some other harbor might suit them better for the purposes of a naval station; that it ought to be allowed full discretion in this matter, although there was no doubt that in case of annexation a naval station would be established at the Islands.

The Secretary further stated that one of the necessary terms of the Treaty would be that the United States exclusion laws

referring to Chinese would have to go into operation at the Islands.

With regard to the bounty on sugar, it would be one of the most serious obstacles to the passage of the Treaty if incorporated therein; but that he was of opinion that a small bounty might be secured; he thought a half cent or 6-10 of a cent a pound would be assented to.

The Secretary of State then proposed that, in the absence of further questions or topics of consideration, the Conference should adjourn, subject to notice from him of the hour of meeting, until the following Thursday.

The Conference was thereupon adjourned until February 9, 1893.

In Attestation:

JOHN W. FOSTER  
L. A. THURSTON

No. 8

#### STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF SECOND CONFERENCE

State Department  
Washington, D. C.  
February 7, 1893.  
10 o'clock A.M.

The Conference was resumed pursuant to adjournment.

Present: The SECRETARY OF STATE and Mr. PARTRIDGE, on behalf of the United States Government; Mr. J. MOTT SMITH, the Hawaiian Minister to the United States; the Commissioners of the Provisional Government of Hawaii, Messrs. THURSTON, CASTLE, MARSDEN and CARTER: and Mr. KINNEY.

Mr. WILDER, one of the Commissioners, was not present.

The SECRETARY OF STATE: Have you anything that you, want to say specially, Mr. Thurston or gentlemen?

Mr. THURSTON: We have nothing to add until we have heard further from you.

The SECRETARY: The President has taken into consideration the letter which you addressed to me, and has authorized me to say that we are disposed to enter into negotiations



for the annexation of the Islands to the United States; and it only remains for us to determine the terms of that annexation.

The points contained in your proposition present to us some serious embarrassments. It is difficult to reconcile them to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to our existing system. We have been giving the matter such careful attention as the time which has elapsed since we last met has permitted, and have formed some general ideas on the subject, although we have not reduced them to definite shape. I thought it might be well for me to indicate to you, in a general way, what has been in our minds on the subject of the terms of annexation.

The question that confronts us in the beginning is in reference to the manner in which these Islands should be governed after they are annexed—the character of the Government that should be established. I infer from both your paper and the personal informal communications that I have held with some of you, that the ordinary territorial form of government which exists in the Territories of the United States would not be considered by you as desirable; and the question then arises, what form of government should be adopted that would be in any respect consistent with the past practices of this Government? It has occurred to us that there might be created a provisional government, a government to exist either for a fixed or indefinite period; leaving it to the Congress of the United States at the expiration of that period to adopt such other form of government as it might deem proper. This provisional form of government might include the appointment by the President of the United States of a governor, or a secretary, who should act as governor in the absence of the governor, or in case of vacancy of the office, and a legislative council. There would be conferred upon the governor and the legislative council the functions of the executive and legislative departments of territorial government, continuing in force the system of laws now existing in the Hawaiian Islands in so far as they do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States and this treaty, with the conditions and exceptions specified, to wit: within a reasonable time, which should be specified, the revenue laws of the United States, both customs and internal revenue laws, should be extended over the Islands, fixing the extension of these laws to a period which would enable the existing conditions of commerce to adjust themselves to the new order of things. For instance, it is suggested that these laws shall go into effect within twelve months from the time the annexation is effected; that the shipping laws

of the United States,—the laws relating to coastwise and foreign commerce,—be extended over the islands to the exclusion of the present system and also that the postal laws of the United States be extended over the islands, allowing the same time for putting them in operation,—some period to be agreed upon.

As I said, these are crude ideas that have occurred to us. We have not yet reduced them to a definite form. I thought it might be profitable to go over them with you, gentlemen, this morning, and to hear any suggestions you may make in reference to them.

Mr. CASTLE: In what manner, or from what class of persons would the legislative council be chosen?

The SECRETARY: I prefer not to consider that question just yet. I will give you the whole scope of our ideas first, and then we can go back and review them in detail.

As to the revenue laws, there might be also this modification: that the bounty on sugar now paid by the United States would be modified as to the island production. We regard that as one of the dangerous features of this scheme of annexation; that is, I mean to say, dangerous for its acceptance by the Congress of the United States. It has been suggested that a bounty of half a cent a pound be paid on Hawaiian sugar, so long as the United States maintains a bounty greater than or equal to that figure.

It is suggested that the courts should continue as at present organized, with their present jurisdiction, vacancies to be filled by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, until otherwise provided by Congress.

Mr. CARTER: May I ask if there is to be any appeal to the Federal Courts?

The SECRETARY: We had not contemplated that. We provide for the assumption of the public debt of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States. It is thought well, for protection, that we should fix a sum, beyond which we should not assume guaranty. I suppose that three million and a quarter would cover the entire indebtedness, beyond any question, according to the figures I have seen.

Mr. PARTRIDGE: Mr. Carter showed me the figures yesterday. He seems to think about three million would cover it.

The SECRETARY: That is a matter we can examine into; but it is thought best, for our protection, that a specified maximum be fixed.

Mr. CARTER: I am confident that three and a quarter millions would amply cover it.

The SECRETARY: The public lands and all other property of the Hawaiian Government to be transferred to the United States, but the revenues or proceeds of the same to be reserved for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Islands. The land laws of the United States should not apply; but Congress should frame laws for the management and disposition of the land under the terms stated, including possibly a reasonable sum for educational purposes.

An exception to the enforcement of the Hawaiian system of laws would be that as to the Chinese; the laws of the United States as to Chinese to be extended to the Hawaiian Islands immediately upon annexation, with an additional provision that no Chinese laborers on the Islands be permitted to come to the United States.

Provision to be made for the payment to the ex-Queen of a lump sum; and to the heir apparent also of a sum of money, to be agreed upon. There is an intimation that probably such a lump sum as should provide an income of, say, \$6,000 to the ex-Queen and \$4,000 to the heir apparent, might be considered reasonable. That is a matter as to which we should want to take your opinion.

Mr. MARSDEN: The United States to provide this fund?

The SECRETARY: The United States Government to provide the fund, having its compensation in part in the Royal property that is to be transferred to the United States.

I think that covers, so far as I have a memorandum, the outline that has been in our minds. As I say, these are crude notions of ours, and we suggest them to you for your consideration, and for any inquiries that you may desire to make in regard to them, and also for any suggestions on your part as to an improvement.

Mr. THURSTON: One point you have not spoken of is the existing labor contracts.

The SECRETARY: We provide that the laws now in force in the Hawaiian Islands shall continue in force, with the exceptions I have stated. Those exceptions relate to the revenue, to the shipping laws, to the postal laws, and to the Chinese question; and where there are no exceptions made, the laws now in force shall continue in force for the provisional period which has been suggested, at the same time giving the Governor and

legislative council the powers of legislation. This legislative council would have the same powers of legislation which the former legislature of the Hawaiian Islands exercised.

Mr. THURSTON: So that, as I understand, under that, the planters would still have the authority to enter into labor contracts during this period, or until it was repealed?

The SECRETARY: Yes.

Mr. CASTLE: In the early part of the statement, Mr. Secretary, you stated that the proposition would be to have the existing laws of the Islands remain in force in so far as they do not conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States.

The SECRETARY: No; the Constitution of the United States and this Treaty. We do not provide that the laws of the United States shall extend over the Islands. By implication they do not extend over the Islands except as we provide for it.

Mr. CASTLE: Do you not regard the contract labor system of the Islands as conflicting in some way with the Constitution of the United States?

The SECRETARY: I find you have a provision in your Constitution almost similar to our constitutional provision on the subject.

Mr. CASTLE: It is taken from yours.

The SECRETARY: I suppose your Supreme Court has construed that to be not a violation of the Constitution?

Mr. THURSTON: It has. It was very generally conceded by members of the bar that it was based on expediency rather than on logic, and if it should be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, I should be very much afraid of the result.

The SECRETARY: If you could get it before the Supreme Court of the United States. We provide for no appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. CASTLE: Would that require express exemption? There is no doubt that lawyers at the Islands, and lawyers who go there, will endeavor to take the question to the Supreme Court.

The SECRETARY: What would be the use of making an exception if it is contrary to the constitution? We could not do that. So that, if we should accept the proposition that you present, and make an express exemption of those contracts from the effect of this annexation, if it is contrary to the Constitution, it would have no binding force on Congress, and you would be

in the same position that we propose to put you in now; whereas we would avoid raising that question directly. By continuing in force all the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, we do not raise any specific question. It carries them all. It occurred to me that you could not make it any better by making an express exemption if contrary to the Constitution. I am inclined to think it is not. I think we enforce the apprentice system in this country.

Mr. CASTLE: The sailors' shipping laws in this country, I understand, have been sustained; and they are practically the same as the shipping system there.

Mr. MARSDEN: Then the contract labor system would last for the term of the provisional government, until Congress enacted such laws as would repeal it?

The SECRETARY: Of course we have not put these ideas on paper. When you transfer ideas to paper, they sometimes work out a little differently from what you expect it; but we had thought that this provisional government should continue for a definite period, and thereafter until Congress should otherwise direct.

Mr. MARSDEN: There has been a strong feeling in the Islands for a number of years to do away with the contract system. What we would like to be assured of is that we would have an avenue to draw in labor from other countries,—not Chinese; some assurance that it would not be shut off from us after these three years.

The SECRETARY: That we shall have to trust to the future. I doubt whether we could create an obligation that would bind Congress at any rate; but we can put into the treaty a provision that would probably be respected by Congress.

Mr. MARSDEN: For instance that the local Government of Hawaii, whatever it may be, have power to enter into a contract, say, in Japan to provide labor and wages at a certain rate, the men not to be under contract; but to guaranty to the Government of that country that the men coming to Hawaii would be furnished employment.

The SECRETARY: I apprehend that the Hawaiian local government could not enter into a contract with any foreign power after it became a part of the United States; I mean with the Government. It might be with individuals. My own impression, however, is that you would make up your mind within the period agreed upon to conform to the general policy of the

United States on that and all other subjects upon which the Constitution seems to establish principles.

Mr. THURSTON: The occasion of Mr. Marsden's question is that heretofore, for seven years that we have had dealings with Japan, their Government has refused to allow any Japanese laborers to come to Honolulu unless the Hawaiian Government would guaranty that they should receive wages at a certain rate, and stated employment.

The SECRETARY: The provisional government might enter into engagements with individuals in that way probably; but the Hawaiian Islands, after they became a part of the United States, could not enter into any stipulations with a foreign government. That is expressly forbidden by the Constitution. Intercourse with foreign governments is reserved to the Executive.

Mr. MARSDEN: That would cover the point. If the Government would allow the individual to give a contract in writing that he would get employment at a certain rate of wages, that would probably suit the Government of the man who is going to get it.

Mr. CASTLE: Hardly an individual labor contract.

Mr. MARSDEN: No: but a guaranty to the individual, if he came to the country.

Mr. THURSTON: In all these labor contracts now in existence, the Hawaiian Government appears on their face as the employer. Then there is a subsidiary contract between the Government and the planter and the government guarantees that the laborer shall have his wages, and stands between him and the planter in the enforcement of it.

The SECRETARY: I apprehend that the only effect this scheme would have, if carried out, upon the existing condition of things in the Hawaiian Islands would be to prevent the Hawaiian Government from making any contract, or giving any assurance directly, as a Government, to the Japanese Government, as that intercourse could only be carried on by the Federal Government; but in all other respects the laws that you now have in force would be continued, and the practice would be continued. This legislative council, I suppose, would be able to pass such laws as would adapt the existing laws to the changed conditions in that respect.

Mr. THURSTON: There is one other subsidiary point in connection with the Chinese question. You have stated that your proposition would involve the extension of United States

laws concerning the Chinese immediately. Our present Chinese law has allowed the issue of return passports to those going away for one year from the time it is issued. There is a large number of those outstanding. I have no exact data, but it is probably in the vicinity of seven hundred or a thousand. These passports bind the Hawaiian Government to allow them to come back again within a year. Would that be considered as an extension?

Mr. CASTLE: Would not that come within the theory of a contract? Of course the United States protects contracts. Is not that in the nature of a contract on the part of the Hawaiian Government. According to our understanding the bearer of the letter should be entitled to return within the specified time.

The SECRETARY: The Supreme Court has decided that that does not constitute a contract. It is a simple privilege, which the Government can revoke at any time. That question was presented when what is known as the Chinese Exclusion Act was under consideration.

Mr. THURSTON: It would be quite a hardship, as a large number of these persons who have gone away are persons who have all their business interests there.

The SECRETARY: Our exclusion law only applies to laborers. It does not apply to merchants. While our legislation in regard to this matter has been pretty severe, the enforcement of it by the Executive has been quite liberal.

Mr. CASTLE: We have in our Chinese exclusion act very nearly the same provision as to merchants. They are allowed to come into the country on a \$500 bond, or six months' residence.

Mr. CARTER: In reference to this legislation in regard to public lands by Congress. Was it in your mind that the right of Congress to legislate in reference to this matter should operate at once?

The SECRETARY: Not necessarily. I suppose the right of Congress would; but we limit the power of Congress on that subject as far as we can by providing that the land shall be held for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Islands. So that while Congress could determine in what way the land should be controlled, it limits the manner of the appropriation for the benefit of the inhabitants. We had this reason for that: The public lands have always been considered the property of the nation, and it was thought we ought to have a uniform system in that



regard. If we should leave these lands the property of the Islands, it would be a departure from our general system; but we limit the manner in which the laws shall apply. The essential condition is that the revenues and proceeds of the lands shall be reserved for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Islands.

Mr. CARTER: I apprehend that it must be in pursuance of that principle, or of some constitutional provision on the subject.

There was another point: The appropriation of a lump sum to the ex-Queen and the heir apparent. I don't know whether it was made a part of our original proposition,—my recollection is that it was,—that they should, receive an annual stipend, which would cease upon their taking part or being party to any proceeding in opposition to the Government of the United States.

The SECRETARY: Yes; that is my recollection.

Mr. CARTER: We made that suggestion in that form with the idea that it would be some check upon any revolutionary disposition on their part.

The SECRETARY: There are two considerations that enter into the suggestion as presented. One is that it is better to make some provision outright than to depend upon the annual appropriation of Congress for an annuity. If the late Queen did not conduct herself very well in the Islands, it might be a question whether Congress would fail to make the appropriation for the annuity after we had guaranteed to do it. Then the question of her conduct is one that would be open to the judgment of Congress, and it might create scandal and trouble. Besides, if the Hawaiian Islands were annexed to the United States, it did not seem to us very important what the attitude of the late Queen might be to the Government of the United States. We did not think she could be much of a disturbing element as against the sovereignty of the United States.

Mr. CARTER: It was not that there would be any danger, but perhaps she would be less likely to engage in anything of the kind.

The SECRETARY: She would be like any other inhabitant of the Islands, subject to the laws. If her conduct was such as to expose her to the penalties of the laws, she would have to suffer them, if she remained in the Islands.

Mr. CARTER: That proposition has some advantages. It may induce her to go to some other country to live.



Mr. CASTLE: With reference, Mr. Secretary, to the subject of Government lands and property, and the title being transferred to the United States at once; would that prevent any disposition of those lands. For instance, the use to which the United States public domain is put principally is the settlement of immigrants.

Mr. CARTER: He said they should be exempt from the laws of the United States.

Mr. CASTLE: He said the proceeds should be reserved for the benefit of the inhabitants.

The SECRETARY: We exempt these lands from the operation of the land laws of the United States, and make them the subject of special legislation by Congress.

Mr. CASTLE: Hereafter to be made.

The SECRETARY: Hereafter to be made.

Mr. THURSTON: Meanwhile, would the laws of the Hawaiian Islands applying to the disposition of the public domain continue in force?

The SECRETARY: I suppose so. If there is any doubt about that, we could make a provision respecting it.

Mr. THURSTON: We have an elaborate system of homesteading, as it is called, by which actual settlers can take up pieces of land and pay no taxes on them, having a long period in which to pay for them, at nominal rates of interest.

The SECRETARY: That is a very desirable provision, and that is one of the reasons we thought, not knowing what the laws were, it would be desirable for Congress to have control of it. We would look forward to the possibility of a considerable immigration into the Islands; and if we could have public lands which would be an inducement for settlers to come in and acquire properties in their own right, it would be highly beneficial to the future prosperity of the Islands.

Mr. CASTLE: That is what we are looking for.

Mr. THURSTON: One point you mentioned, and the one which I think would be liable to raise the most question at the Islands, is in connection with the bounty. There is nothing else as to which we think we could not entirely agree upon the details. That is a question which most vitally concerns the largest property interests there, as to whether or not they are going to receive a payment of bounty as long as the bounty system lasts, in lieu of the financial disadvantage to them of annexation. I think it is a perfectly proper thing to state here, and

that you should know exactly what the situation is, although it would probably be disadvantageous to us if it became public. That is in connection with the sugar contracts between the planters and the sugar trust. When the contracts were made, the planters at the Islands were put into a corner. Mr. Spreckels had combined with the trust, and there was no other possible purchaser of sugar. The planters searched the world over; they made the most detailed investigation, in London, in Germany and in Australia, and there was absolutely nothing else for them to do except make a contract with the sugar trust; and one of the terms of that contract is that of any sugar bounty which they get the trust shall receive one-half the benefit; so that really any bounty that is paid to the planters now goes one-half to the sugar trust.

The SECRETARY: When they made these contracts as to the bounty, they had in view some such event as is now impending?

Mr. THURSTON: The trust had that contingency in view.

The SECRETARY: A bounty of 2 cents a pound on the sugar exported to the United States alone, not including that which is produced and consumed in the Islands, or sent elsewhere, would represent about five and a half million dollars. I think that is sufficient to defeat any proposition for annexation. I do not think that the Congress of the United States would believe that the Islands were of such value to us that we should, in addition to assuming the public debt and the sovereignty and responsibilities attendant upon that, and providing for the Queen, pay for an indefinite period five and a half million dollars. A bounty of one-half a cent a pound would be equal to about a million and a quarter of dollars. That would be considered a very large bounty to be paid to people, to take them under the auspicious protection of the American eagle. I am afraid that to many of our people even that will be a serious objection.

Mr. THURSTON: There is this point to be taken into consideration,—that although theoretically it is paying this money out to foreigners, as a matter of fact, nearly all of it is being paid to people who are just as much American citizens, and doing as much for the benefit of American welfare, as those who live in Louisiana.

The SECRETARY: It is probably the correct view of the subject, that these are benefits that accrue to American citizens in great measure.

Mr. THURSTON: To-day a very large percentage of the ownership of the Islands is in people who are now residents of the United States. The stocks of a number of the planters are held entirely in the United States, by people living here; and the benefits to the United States which have accrued under the treaty show, irrespective of any details, where they have gone by the fact that although we have been sending \$12,000,000 worth of sugar over here, we have been receiving back only \$6,000,000 worth of specie, showing that the other \$7,000,000 has stayed on this side of the water; and with the exception of the \$2,000,000 a year or so which has gone into Europe, it is all stated in stocks.

The SECRETARY: These are arguments which will all be required, even with the provision for a bounty only half a cent a pound, before this treaty is ratified. We should need to fortify it with all such arguments as you have been advancing now.

I shall be prepared, I hope, at our next session, to submit these propositions in writing to you. Then you can examine them with more satisfaction than you can now. I thought it advisable to give a general outline of the tentative scheme as it had thus far worked itself out in our minds, and receive from you any suggestions which might lead to modifications or additions thereto, and then at a subsequent meeting submit a plan to you in writing, so that you might take it with you and examine it.

Mr. CASTLE: The proposition in the form in which we submitted it, Mr. Secretary, was practically that in which it was given to us by the provisional government, and therefore whatever view the individual members of the Commission might have as to those propositions was not stated. For instance, with regard to the telegraphic cable and Pearl Harbor, I must say I think most of us regret that we had to present them. I find that you have made no reference to the second proposition.

The SECRETARY: I will explain our views on those subjects, if you desire. The inference you might draw from what I have stated is that we do not favor those two propositions. Our reasons as to the cable are these; If we annex the Islands to the United States, the cable will be one of the first things that will come as one of the natural results of this union. One of the first improvements that will be made in connection with the annexation of these islands to the United States will be a telegraphic cable, unquestionably.

The objection we have to assuming any obligation on the part of the United States to do that work is that it is a departure from our practice in the past. The Government of the United States does not build or own telegraphs; it does not lay and own cables. It uses the enterprise of individuals and private corporations for its public uses. Our present Postmaster General has been a very earnest advocate of a telegraph postal system, and yet he has failed utterly to secure any legislation of Congress on the subject. Our Congress being reluctant to take any step in that direction for our domestic uses, when urged by the Postmaster-General as a desirable thing, it would seem inconsistent to enter into an obligation to lay a cable across the Pacific to the Hawaiian Islands. We do not think the stipulation of any importance. The cable will come, beyond any question, and we think it better to avoid entering into any obligations of that kind.

As to Pearl Harbor, we think that if the Government of the United States is to possess and have the sovereignty over all the waters of the Hawaiian Islands, it ought to be left to the convenience and better judgment of the Government to determine as to what steps should be taken, and what harbors should be improved. It will be the duty of the United States, as well as to their great interest, to protect those Islands, not only for the sake of the Islands, as they may be a part of the nation, but for the protection of the whole Pacific coast, and because of the necessities of our Navy. We hardly think we ought to obligate ourselves to improve one particular harbor. We might find there was some other harbor more suitable. In other words, the Government of the United States ought to be left free to do as it thinks is best for its own interest in our own harbors and our own waters. In a cession of this territory, we take a cession of all the waters as well as all the lands,—all the harbors, wharves and lighthouses that may belong to the Hawaiian Government. We would expect to take governmental charge of all those properties and possessions.

We do not consider that either of these propositions is essential.

Mr. CASTLE: I perhaps made myself misunderstood. I intended to intimate that those two points were regarded by the Commission generally as of minor importance.

There was a second point upon which you have made no statement whatever; that is to say: "If the Territorial form of Government is decided upon, the appointments to office in the

Hawaiian Islands shall be made from among persons who have lived in the Islands for not less than five years."

That is one of the points the home government desires to present; and we would like to hear respecting it.

The SECRETARY: We have not fully decided upon that point. It has been suggested that it would be well in organizing the council to provide that a certain number of the council shall be, for instance, native born citizens of the Hawaiian Islands, leaving it to the President to appoint the others at his will, either from the Islands or outside of the Islands.

Mr. CARTER: Is it not a practice which has come through custom to have almost the force of law that governors of Territories shall be residents of the Territories?

The SECRETARY: It has been in the political platform, but it has not become a law. There is a desire on the part of the residents of the Territories that the practice should be observed, but it is not always followed.

Mr. THURSTON: Has it not been followed in the minor offices?

The SECRETARY: Yes; in the local offices. But we have no such system in the Territories as we propose here, except in Alaska, to a certain extent; and there all the appointments come from without. The Governor of Alaska is a native of Vermont, a State as far removed as possible from Alaska. But in other Territories we have no such systems as we propose now. This is a provisional government without an elective system.

Mr. CASTLE: The intent of this proposition was not to take the power of appointment away from the President at all, or from the officers here, but simply to limit the class from which those could be appointed.

The SECRETARY: I suppose it would naturally follow that the local offices would be filled from within the Islands. For instance it is proposed to continue the Supreme Court and all the officers of the Court, as they now exist, and that would be the tendency in all directions except probably it might be that the Collector of Honolulu, for instance, when the revenue laws are put in force, would be likely to be some expert from the Treasury Department here, who is skilled in our system of revenue; and the Collector of Internal Revenue would probably be an officer of that Bureau thoroughly informed on the system. But I apprehend that all the minor offices, even of the Federal Govern-

ment as to the revenue and the postoffice, would be filled by residents.

Mr. CASTLE: I presume you will have known before now that this proposition arose mainly from our knowledge of the experience of the southern States as to carpet-bagging after the close of the war.

The SECRETARY: That was under different circumstances. There are no political conditions existing in the Hawaiian Islands that would make it necessary or desirable that the Government should be controlled from without. The whole system that we have devised would seem to make it desirable that the controlling influence should be from within. We perpetuate your laws, or continue them in existence as they now are. In the South a new system of laws was framed for the reconstructed States. The term "reconstructed States" indicates that their political system had been built anew; whereas we accept yours as it is. We accept your laws and courts; and the whole plan contemplates that the system of Government now in force there shall continue, as far as the sovereignty of the United States will permit.

I do not desire to shorten your session, but if you have no further questions or subjects to present, we might adjourn. I would rather that our adjournment should be subject to notice from me. I cannot tell with certainty whether I shall be ready to-morrow or not; but certainly the day after to-morrow at farthest.

If you choose, I shall consider Mr. Thurston your chairman. His name appears at the head of your Commission, and I will communicate with him.

Mr. CASTLE: We would prefer that.

The SECRETARY: If you would like to have a day off, and to feel that you are free to-morrow, we might adjourn until Thursday.

Mr. THURSTON: That would suit me better.

The SECRETARY: It is agreed then that the next conference will not take place before Thursday, and I will give you notice of the hour.

The Conference was thereupon adjourned until Thursday, February 9th, 1893.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS TO SECRETARY OF STATE FOSTER<sup>18</sup>

Washington, D. C., February 4, 1893.

Sir:-

In accordance with the statement this day made by you to us, to wit, that, by order of the President, you had confirmed the recognition of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands already extended to such Provisional Government by His Excellency John L. Stevens, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Hawaii; and in accordance with your further statement then made that you accepted the credentials presented by us as Special Commissioners from the said Provisional Government to the Government of the United States of America, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty between the said two Governments by the terms of which full and complete political union may be secured between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Islands, and that you are now prepared to receive from us as such Commissioners proposals in connection with the formation of such treaty for your consideration, we have the honor to state that, although we are invested by our Government with full discretionary power as to the terms of such treaty subject to its final ratification, it is the desire of our Government that certain terms and conditions shall be incorporated in such treaty, and we hereby submit to you a general outline of such terms and conditions, viz:-

1. That such treaty may secure full complete and perpetual political union between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Islands.

2. That the form of local government to be established in the Hawaiian Islands shall be substantially the form now existing in territories of the United States, with such modifications, restrictions and changes therein as the exigencies of the existing circumstances may require and as may be hereafter agreed upon.

3. That all appointments to office in the Hawaiian Islands shall be made from among persons who have lived in said Islands for a term of not less than five years.

4. That the payment of the Hawaiian National Debt, including the amounts due by the Government to depositors in the

---

<sup>18</sup> Draft.



Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank shall be assumed by the Government of the United States of America.

5. That the lands located at the said Hawaiian Islands heretofore known as Government Lands and Crown Lands and all other Government property, and all the proceeds thereof, and receipts therefrom, shall continue to be the property of the local government of the said Islands, under whatever form it may be established, and all the proceeds thereof devoted to the purposes and uses of such local government.

6. That within a given period, say one year, or such other period as may be mutually agreed upon, the Government of the United States of America shall lay and thereafter maintain a telegraphic cable between the Pacific Coast of the said United States of America and the Hawaiian Islands.

7. That the United States Government shall, so soon as is reasonably practicable, open the entrance to Pearl Harbor and establish a coaling and naval station adjacent thereto.

8. That articles, the produce or manufacture of the Hawaiian Islands, shall in all respects be treated and considered as products of the United States.

9. That the United States laws now or hereafter to be enforced in the United States of America shall not be taken to prohibit at any time the introduction into the Hawaiian Islands of laborers who may be introduced exclusively for the purpose of agricultural laborers and domestic service, and who by appropriate legislation shall be confined to such employment and to the Hawaiian Islands.

10. That contracts for labor under the Hawaiian labor contract laws now existing or which shall be entered into prior to the promulgation of notice of the final ratification of such treaty, shall not be abrogated, but shall continue in force to the end of the several terms thereof. That with the exception of such labor contracts no labor contracts shall hereafter be penally enforceable.

11. That all laws, and the system of criminal and civil jurisprudence, in force at the Hawaiian Islands at the date of the ratification of such treaty, which are not specifically abrogated or modified by the terms of such treaty, or which are not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, shall remain in force until the same are regularly repealed by the appropriate authority.



12. That appropriate financial provision be made for the support of the ex-Queen Liliuokalani and the ex-heir presumptive Kaiulani so long as they shall in good faith submit to the authority and abide by the laws of the Government established by virtue of this treaty.

We have the honor to remain

Your obedient servants,

[L. A. THURSTON  
W. C. WILDER  
J. MARSDEN  
WM. R. CASTLE  
CHARLES L. CARTER]

Special Commissioners of the Provisional  
Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

To John W. Foster  
Secretary of State,  
United States of America.

No.10

L. A. THURSTON TO S. B. DOLE, FEB. 9, 1893<sup>19</sup>

Washington, D. C.  
February 9, 1893

To His Excellency  
S. B. Dole,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and President  
Hawaiian Provisional Government.

Sir:-

Since last I wrote you, matters have progressed as favorably as we could have expected. There has been a disposition manifested by some of the Democrats and Democratic papers, to make a party issue of the question of annexation, but there is a steadily growing public sentiment which is making itself felt in every

---

<sup>19</sup> Original.

direction, in favor of the proposition. The newspaper men in Washington are almost to a man in our favor.

We have had interviews with the Secretary of State on Saturday the 4th, Tuesday the 7th when we had two interviews,<sup>20</sup> and have one this afternoon at three o'clock. In addition to this I have had three interviews privately with him, lasting from an hour and a half to three hours each. He states that since we have been here, the President, Attorney General and several other members of the Cabinet besides himself, together with members of the House and Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have done little else but devote themselves to this question. He informed us on Tuesday that he was instructed by the President to say that the President and Cabinet had made up their minds to annex the Islands, that they were willing to do so on as nearly the lines that we asked as was possible, the modifications and changes being only such as would be necessary to properly cover the necessary detail and get the measure through the Senate. They have made up their minds to act immediately through the Senate by means of a Treaty, which will secure the annexation, although the financial part of it will require further action by Congress.

He says that it will be an impossible thing to get the approval of the House of Representatives to an annexation Treaty through before the 4th of March, as there is no cloture rule and one man can filibuster and prevent the passage of anything. He also says, however, that it is an impossible suggestion that once the Islands are annexed by Treaty approved of by the Senate, the House should refuse the necessary financial legislation to carry out the terms of the Treaty.

The disposition shown by the Executive all through is of the most kindly and cordial character, and we are satisfied that they will do everything that they can in our favor which the circumstances will permit.

We have just received telegraphic despatches to the effect that a Protectorate has been established in Honolulu. While this will force the hand of the United States to take action in one direction or another, it will weaken our position in case we desire to stand out for certain points. From what has passed already however and the general disposition shown by the Executive, I do not think that there is anything which they can reason-

---

<sup>20</sup> Thurston appears to be confused; the record shows that it was on the 4th that the Commissioners had two conferences with the Secretary of State, and only one on the 7th.

ably grant to us which they will not give to us as readily for the asking as they would if we were in a better position to make our claims more emphatic.

We have adopted the policy of being frank with the press, and have found that it works well. The Washington correspondents are an extremely gentlemenly class of men and have afforded us every facility possible for presenting our side of the case. There is scarcely a daily paper throughout the country that is not devoting from a column to two or three pages a day to Hawaii and Hawaiian affairs. The article on "American interests in Hawaii" which I read at the Social Science Club last fall and which was forwarded to the North American Review was never received by them. Fortunately W. N. Armstrong kept a copy of the paper which was the basis of this article, which I gave him last year, and from this I am trying to reconstruct the article, the Review having agreed to publish it without having seen it yet. They come out on the 14th. The work so far has kept us about as busy as we can be. Castle, Carter and I went to New York yesterday. I put in the entire day on the North American article and Castle interviewed the World, which is a Democratic paper and inclined to be opposed to us. He said they were very pleasant and offered to give him any amount of space that he wanted from a column to a page. He dictated to a short hand reporter for two hours and a half, which will come out today. I am also constructing today an article for the United Press to meet a letter of Colburn's<sup>21</sup> which has been published today charging the United States Minister and troops with being the aggressors in the original movement at Honolulu.

We are all well.

I have the honor to remain

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. A. THURSTON

Hawaiian Commissioner

---

<sup>21</sup> John F. Colburn, Minister of the Interior in the last Cabinet of Queen Liliuokalani.

## No. 11

PROTOCOL OF THE THIRD CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE  
SECRETARY OF STATE AND MR. THURSTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE  
HAWAIIAN COMMISSION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1893

Mr. Thurston, by request, called on the Secretary of State, at his residence, and was handed by him informally a draft of Treaty Articles which the Secretary said was prepared by him tentatively; but, after conference with Members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, he felt it was as far as he could go in the direction of the proposition submitted by the Commissioners on the 4th instant.

The Secretary stated that after further consideration and consultation with the President, other members of the Cabinet and members of the Senate, he had come to the conclusion that it would be utterly impossible to get the Senate to consent to any bounty; that the end of the session was so near at hand that it would be difficult to gain the consideration of the Treaty under any circumstances, and that the only hope of getting it through would be the elimination of all subjects which could be used as grounds of objection to it, and upon which arguments could be ostensibly based against individual points in the Treaty, but in reality for the purpose of defeating it as a whole; that in any event the incorporation into the Treaty of various clauses regarding duties, tariff, shipping, bounty, &c. would not be legally binding upon the United States Government until their ratification by the House of Representatives—the incorporation in the Treaty of such clauses simply being an agreement on the part of the Executive and the Senate to do what they could towards carrying out such propositions; that he did not think we had anything to fear that once the Islands were incorporated as part of American territory there would be any disposition to discriminate against that portion of the Union; that he had so changed the wording of the proposed Treaty that the existing labor system would continue until changed by positive legislation at Washington; that by leaving the whole question of the bounty and the tariff out of the Treaty, the greatest cause for opposition would be eliminated from the Treaty; and that, with reference to the bounty, it was very generally believed that it would be repealed within a year, in which opinion the Secretary concurred.

Mr. Thurston, after examining the draft in detail and discussing the provisions somewhat at length, said he would submit the draft of Articles to his colleagues and inform the Secretary of State of the result on the next day, or ask for a further Conference.

In attestation:

JOHN W. FOSTER  
L. A. THURSTON

## No. 12

DRAFT OF TREATY<sup>22</sup> HANDED TO MR. THURSTON BY SECRETARY OF STATE FOSTER AT THE THIRD CONFERENCE,  
FEB. 9, 1893

### ARTICLE I.

The Government of the Hawaiian Islands hereby cedes, from and after the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, absolutely and without reserve to the United States forever all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, renouncing in favor of the United States every sovereign right of which as an independent nation it is now possessed; and henceforth said Hawaiian Islands and every island and key thereunto appertaining and each and every portion thereof shall become and be an integral part of the territory of the United States, and the present citizens of the Hawaiian Islands shall become and be citizens of the United States.

### ARTICLE II.

The Government of the Hawaiian Islands also cedes and transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or Crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, fortifications, military or naval equipments, and all other public property of every kind or description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together

<sup>22</sup> This is No. 3 of the four treaty drafts prepared in the State Department and now filed in volume 4 of "Notes" from the Hawaiian Legation, this one under date Feb. 27, 1893.

with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition: Provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned to the use of the local Government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

### ARTICLE III.

Until Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing form of Government and the laws of Hawaii shall continue; and the present officers charged with the administration thereof are hereby confirmed under the sovereign authority of the United States. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Commissioner to reside in said Islands who shall have the power to veto any act of said Government, and an act disapproved by him shall thereupon be void and of no effect unless approved by the President. Likewise until Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands both with the United States and foreign countries shall continue as regards the commerce of said Islands with the rest of the United States and with foreign countries, but this shall not be construed as giving to said Islands the power to enter into any new stipulation or agreement whatsoever with any foreign Government, or to have diplomatic intercourse.

The Consular representatives of foreign powers now resident in the Hawaiian Islands shall be permitted to continue in the exercise of their consular functions until they can be commissioned to and receive their exequaturs from the Government of the United States.

### ARTICLE IV.

The further immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian Islands is hereby prohibited. \*[In margin: \*Proviso] Furthermore Chinese persons of the classes now or hereafter excluded by law from entering the United States will not be permitted to come from the Hawaiian Islands to other parts of the United States, and if so coming shall be subject to the same penalties as if they come from a foreign country.

## ARTICLE V.

The public debt of the Hawaiian Islands, lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Banks, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States; but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed three and one quarter millions of dollars (\$3,250,000.). So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

## ARTICLE VI.

The Government of the United States agrees to pay to the late Queen Liliuokalani, within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty the gross sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars; and to the Princess Kaiulani, within the same time, the gross sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, provided they in good faith submit to the authority of the Government of the United States and of the local government of the Islands.

## ARTICLE VII.

When the present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part, and by the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands on the other, the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Honolulu as soon as possible. Such exchange shall be made on the part of the United States by the Commissioner hereinbefore provided for, and it shall operate as a complete and final conveyance to the United States of all the rights of sovereignty and property herein ceded to them. On the date of such exchange of ratifications the Provisional Government shall furnish said Commissioner with a full and complete schedule of all the public property herein ceded and transferred.

In testimony whereof, etc.,

## No. 13

PROTOCOL OF THE FOURTH CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE  
 SECRETARY OF STATE AND MR. THURSTON,  
 FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1893

Mr. Thurston, by appointment, called on the Secretary of State at the Department at 10 A.M., and said that his colleagues were very reluctant to accept the terms set forth in the draft which the Secretary had handed him the day before, as they differed so materially from the instructions which the Commissioners had received from the Provisional Government. They were unwilling to accept them unless they could ascertain that they were the best terms they could obtain and that they were absolutely to accomplish the object of their mission by the annexation of the Islands. Before reaching a conclusion on the subject, he said, the Commissioners desired to take counsel confidentially of one legal gentleman and one Senator, and he asked the Secretary if he had any objection to such a step.

The Secretary of State replied that he had not, but that it would be well to enjoin upon the gentlemen consulted to observe a proper reticence.

Mr. Thurston stated that the gentlemen indicated would be seen during the course of the day and that the Commissioners hoped to give to the Secretary their decision before the day closed.

In Attestation:

JOHN W. FOSTER  
 L. A. THURSTON

## No. 14

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD FEB. 10, 1893, AT 4 P.M.  
 WORMLEY'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.<sup>23</sup>

Present: L. A. Thurston, Chairman, W. C. Wilder, W. R. Castle, J. Marsden and C. L. Carter, Commissioners, besides W. A. Kinney, C. R. Bishop,<sup>24</sup> W. N. Armstrong,<sup>25</sup> Archibald

<sup>23</sup> Typed copy, believed to be unique.

<sup>24</sup> Charles R. Bishop, a banker of Honolulu, who had resided in the islands since 1846. His wife was the Hawaiian high chiefess Bernice Pauahi (died 1884), who had inherited the estate of the Kamehamehas.

<sup>25</sup> William Nevins Armstrong, born in Hawaii of missionary parents, a brother of Gen. S. C. Armstrong, founder of Hampton Institute. W. N. Armstrong served for a time as Attorney General of Hawaii in the reign of Kalakaua and accompanied the latter on his trip around the world. In 1893 he was living in New York.



Hopkins<sup>26</sup> and Dr. J. Mott Smith.

Mr. Thurston went over the situation, giving a synopsis of what had been done up to date, in substance as follows:

Our first proposition was for a treaty of annexation upon the lines indicated in draft hereto annexed.<sup>27</sup>

The Secretary of State was favorable to the proposition of annexation; he was really acting as our advocate, but there were obstacles in the way of the U. S. Constitution and laws which would prevent him from concluding a treaty on the plans and with the conditions indicated by us. To begin with, there were two things which could be eliminated from our draft, viz clause requiring U. S. to lay cable, and for the opening and improvement of Pearl Harbor. The first, on the ground that the U. S. would lay a cable immediately as a matter of course; and the latter from the fact that as all the harbors and wharves &c. were to be turned over to the U. S. they should choose what harbor they wanted to improve. The Secretary had labored with the President and had hard work in overcoming him in that the latter wanted an expression of the voters of the Hawaiian Kingdom, favoring the proposed annexation, and had this very morning asked if something could not be inserted giving it the semblance of having been the universal wish of the people.

Finally the Secretary had submitted a form of Treaty which was the best he could do under the circumstances. If we accepted this form, he felt confident it would receive the unanimous approval of the Foreign Relations Committee, and could be submitted to the Senate and acted upon by them at this Session; whereas, any other form would have to be submitted to Congress and could not possibly be acted upon before the end of this session, and thus we would have to wait until the next Congress met. The draft submitted by the Secretary is hereto attached.

The Secretary said it would be best to say nothing about the bounty, nor about contract labor, as if there was anything which would defeat our object and give the opposition ground upon which to base an argument, it was these two points. To men-

<sup>26</sup> Archibald Hopkins, a resident of Washington, where he was clerk of the court of claims, was a friend of Armstrong. In 1892, Thurston engaged Hopkins as representative of the Annexation Club recently formed in Honolulu. For further details, see L. A. Thurston, *Memoirs of the Hawaiian Revolution* (Honolulu, 1936), pp. 233-243.

<sup>27</sup> The draft referred to is not now "annexed." It was probably the letter from the Commissioners to the Secretary of State dated Feb. 4, 1893.

tion them would have the same effect upon the opposition that a red flag would upon a bull.

There were two clauses in the Secretary's draft, that assuming the public debt, and that making provision for the Queen and heir apparent, to which he could not bind Congress, but they were inserted by him, as there were precedents for concluding treaties binding the faith of the Government, Congress afterwards passing the necessary laws to carry them into effect. It was then suggested by the Commissioners that the foregoing two clauses having been inserted, a clause providing that the treaty be abrogated if Congress did not pass the necessary laws within one year, which clause was consented to by the Secretary, and inserted. As to the question of remission of duties between the two countries, the Secretary (the President and Attorney general being of the same opinion) said that also would have to be a matter for legislation by Congress, and that we could not avail ourselves of that benefit until such laws were passed.

The meeting with the Secretary for a final answer upon the draft proposed by him was to have been held this morning, but the Commissioners had asked for more time, to give them an opportunity to seek the legal advice of Mr. Lounds, and Senator Frye as to the question of policy, which the Secretary said would be well.

Mr. Lounds took the position that the Secretary had, that it would be necessary for Congress to pass a law before duties between the two countries could be remitted; financial provision made for the Queen; the public debt assumed and the bounty made available; although at first blush it had seemed to him that the mere fact of annexation would put us on the same footing as any other U. S. territory, and that we would as a matter of course be entitled to the same benefits, exemptions &c. He would look into the question further and give us a written opinion.

Senator Frye was seen and said it would be best not to mention bounty nor contract labor, using almost the same words that the Secretary had, and that it would be policy to accept the form submitted by the Secretary, which could be acted upon and ratified by the present Senate, trusting to the next Congress to pass the necessary laws to carry out its terms.

After discussion, Mr. Thurston put the question to all present, asking whether they should accept this form or go back to Honolulu with nothing, and a unanimous vote was given accepting the Secretary's terms, feeling that it was the best that could be done under all the circumstances.

PROTOCOL OF THE FIFTH CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE  
SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS,  
FEBRUARY 10, 1893

The Conference met at 5 p.m., the Secretary of State and all the Commissioners being present, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Mott Smith and Mr. Kinney.

Mr. Thurston said that the Commissioners had decided to accept substantially the draft of Articles for the Treaty, but desired some explanations or slight modifications. First,—they asked that a time might be fixed when the full commercial union with the United States should take place; Second,—it would gratify the natives if the Hawaiian Flag could be retained as the local flag; Third,—that Article III should be so modified as to enable the Provisional Government to remove officers, if found necessary; fourth,—that some provision be made as to registry of the Hawaiian merchant vessels; fifth,—that it be made clear that Chinese lawfully domiciled, now absent, might return, and that the prohibition as to immigration should not be in terms perpetual. Sixth,—the objection was made that if annexation was definitely accomplished by the Treaty, Congress might indefinitely postpone legislation eliminating the duties upon imports to the United States from the Hawaiian Islands, and it was desired that a clause should be incorporated in the Treaty to the effect that if such legislation, and other legislation necessary to incorporate the Islands within the American fiscal system, was not passed that the Islands should have the right to cancel the Treaty.

The Secretary stated that he did not think such proposition would meet with favor in the Senate, and suggested in lieu thereof that there be inserted a clause guaranteeing that such legislation would take place within one year after the ratification of the Treaty.

The Secretary of State said that provision for the registry of vessels might be safely left to Congress, and that under the terms of Article IV Chinese already domiciled might return.

These statements were accepted by the Commissioners on these three points as satisfactory.

The Secretary said he would take into consideration the

three other points, and also the subject of citizenship and the provision for the royal family, and submit propositions on those points at the next Conference.

An adjournment was had till the next day at 11 o'clock.

In Attestation:

JOHN W. FOSTER  
L. A. THURSTON

### No. 16

#### REPORT OF THE FIFTH CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE, FEBRUARY 10, 1893

The conference began at 5 o'clock P.M., all the Commissioners being present, accompanied by Minister Mott Smith and Mr. Kinney; the Secretary of State and Mr. Partridge.

Mr. Thurston, referring to his interview with the Secretary of State in the forenoon, said that after conferring with the gentlemen of whom they had sought advice, they had reached the conclusion that it would be best for them to accept the draft of Articles for the Treaty of Annexation which had been submitted to them by the Secretary; but that they desired to ask some questions by way of explanation of the provisions of the proposed Treaty, and possibly might request certain slight amendments.

As proposed the Hawaiian Islands were not, upon the annexation, to be admitted to full commercial union with the United States, but were to be left in their present commercial relation both to the United States and other nations for an indefinite period, until Congress should see proper to legislate. This uncertainty would be seriously detrimental to the business interests of the Islands, and the Commissioners greatly desired that some modification of Article III should be made.

In reply to this point the Secretary said that since seeing Mr. Thurston he had prepared a draft of an amendment, as suggested by him this morning, which he read to the Commissioners, providing that Congress shall within one year enact the necessary legislation to extend the revenue and navigation laws of the United States to the Islands. That he said would

extend all our Custom laws to the Islands so that there would be no duties imposed between the two countries.

Mr. Thurston said that that seemed to him to cover the case.

Mr. Thurston said that the second point was entirely sentimental. It related to the Hawaiian flag. While they understood that any municipal corporation could adopt any flag they chose, the Commissioners thought it well, in view of the sentiment of the native Hawaiians towards the flag, that if it should be specifically mentioned in the Treaty as one of the points that the existing Hawaiian flag would be allowed to continue as the local flag on the Hawaiian Islands, it would do a great deal towards gaining native sentiment.

The Secretary replied that several of our States had flags of their own, and cited the case of Texas especially. They did not fly from Federal buildings, but often from State or Municipal, were carried in processions or used for decorating halls, etc. He would consider the point and see if they could agree on some provision respecting it.

Mr. Thurston said that one of the provisions of the draft treaty stated that all the existing officers are hereby confirmed in their positions. He asked whether or not that would give them the right to their positions until removed by the United States Government.

The Secretary replied that that provision was put in the second draft out of abundant caution, for fear the officers might not be considered as clothed with sufficient authority. The Secretary himself was not sure that it should stand in the terms stated.

Mr. Thurston suggested that the difficulty might be removed by adding the words "subject however to removal or control by the local Government in accordance with existing Hawaiian laws."

The Secretary replied that he hoped to be able to submit a modification on that subject in the morning.

Mr. Thurston said a further point was as to whether foreign built vessels, not Hawaiian, would be allowed to come in under American registry.

The Secretary replied that existing laws do not admit foreign vessels to register, but that Congress had recently done so in the case of two of the largest vessels on the ocean, and he hardly thought it necessary to provide for this question, because Congress would doubtless take action for the admission of the Hawaiian Marine, which was not large enough to affect our policy in regard to home built vessels. He had been informed by the

Commissioners that most of the vessels were American built, so that there would be no motive in Congress objecting to their American register.

Mr. Thurston said that the point had reference to a number of vessels built in England and Scotland which plied to foreign ports and which are under foreign flags. They came to the country but seldom. There were a half-a-dozen iron vessels of such a character, all owned by American citizens.

The Secretary said he did not apprehend any difficulty as to those vessels receiving American registers. In drafting the Treaty his object was to raise as few questions as possible, so as to prevent controversy in Congress.

One of the Commissioners asked what flag those vessels would be under if the Hawaiian flag was destroyed.

The Secretary said that under existing laws they could not be transferred to American register unless built in the United States. They could be sold to foreigners if Congress should be so severe as to prevent their register. If Congress did not enact the necessary legislation, their owners would have the privilege of selling the vessels outside of the United States. They could be transferred to the British or Japanese, or any other flag. He did not think there would be any question that Congress would register all bona fide Hawaiian vessels. There might be some question about a vessel built abroad still flying the Hawaiian flag without bona fide Hawaiian ownership. In the first draft a provision had been made for the register of Hawaiian vessels, but this with several other provisions were dropped out, because it was thought to be unwise to raise these questions in the Treaty.

Mr. Castle remarked that he was inclined to think that they could trust to the generosity and good faith of the United States and let that point drop.

Mr. Thurston said that another suggestion he had to make was in regard to Chinese. He asked whether an exception would not be made favorable to those who acquired a domicile and to those who had gone out of the country under a return certificate.

The Secretary said the phrase "Further immigration of Chinese" in Article IV, would not, he thought, prevent the return of those who had already acquired a domicile in the country, and that they would have control of their own Government for a time long enough for all Chinamen holding certificates to return.

Mr. Thurston asked whether the United States allowed Chinamen, other than laborers, to come to the United States.

The Secretary replied that it did, and that the provision did not attempt to exclude Chinamen who are not laborers from coming to the United States from Hawaii because they can come now. Our Treaty with China only gives us permission to suspend immigration as to laborers.

Mr. Mott Smith said that the clause in Article IV "is hereby prohibited," was one that could go on forever, and he suggested that it be amended by saying that these laborers shall be subject to Congressional legislation.

The Secretary stated that in drafting Article IV he had not intended to make it perpetual, but always subject to Congressional legislation.

Mr. Castle suggested the addition "subject to further legislation by the Congress of the United States."

Mr. Carter said that under the law of the United States a later act of Congress is superior to a Treaty, hence this provision could not restrain the action of Congress.

The Secretary said he hoped to submit an amendment which would meet the objection presented.

The Secretary, referring to the question of compensation for the late Queen and Princess, suggested \$200,000 for the Queen and \$100,000 for the Princess. He did not think we would be inclined to go much above that and not much below it.

Some discussion followed as to whether it should be in money or in the shape of Government securities. Mr. Mott Smith suggested that it should be put in some shape in Government securities.

The Secretary said that if we issued a bond it would have to be surrounded by legal conditions, and it might be better to pay the money outright.

Mr. Mott Smith thought that \$300,000 to the Queen and \$200,000 to the Princess would be reasonable.

Mr. Thurston said the larger the sum the less likelihood there would be of Congress passing it; that the United States ought not to pay any larger sum than was absolutely requisite, and that he thought that the Queen had no legal, moral or any other claim on them for a cent.

The Secretary said that we would leave that subject open for the present. He then read to the Commissioners a preamble which had been prepared for the Treaty, and said that he had made the geographical proximity of the Islands to the United States, the part which citizens of the United States had taken in civilizing the Island [*sic*] the reciprocal commercial relations



that have grown up and the paramount interests acquired in the Islands by citizens of the United States, as the considerations leading to the conclusion of the Treaty.

The Secretary, referring to the provision that the present citizens of the Hawaiian Islands shall become citizens of the United States, asked,—“Who are citizens of Hawaii”?

Mr. Thurston said that they would give him a full report on that subject in the morning. He also promised to furnish a statement as to the public lands, and the allowances to and revenue of the royal family.

The Conference was then adjourned till the next day at 10 A.M.

### No. 17

#### PROTOCOL OF THE SIXTH CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1893

The Conference was held at 10 a.m., pursuant to adjournment, the Secretary of State and the Commissioners being present, with Mr. Partridge, Mr. Mott Smith and Mr. Kinney.

The Secretary of State said that, after examining the facts furnished by Mr. Thurston as to Hawaiian citizenship,<sup>28</sup> he had decided that it would be best to strike out of the Treaty all reference to that subject, and thus leave Congress free to deal with it.

As to the Hawaiian Flag, he did not think it wise to insert in the Treaty any provision on the subject. It would be lawful for the people of the Islands to use it locally, if not made equal or paramount to the National Flag, and if the Commissioners desired he would write them a letter to that effect.

He had modified Article III as to the officers of the Provisional Government in the sense suggested by the Commissioners in the Conference of the day before.

In Article IV, as to the Chinese, he had added to the first sentence the words “Until Congress shall otherwise provide,” which made it clear that the prohibition should not necessarily be perpetual.

Article VI, providing for the Royal family, had been modi-

---

<sup>28</sup> No copy of the statement by Thurston on this point has been found in the Hawaiian archives.



fied so as to stipulate for an annuity of \$20,000 for the Queen and a gross sum of \$150,000 for the Princess.

To all these modifications and conclusions of the Secretary of State the Commissioners signified their assent, and it was agreed that the treaty as thus amended should be engrossed and made ready for signature.

The Conference took a recess till 4 p.m., when the two original copies of the Treaty were duly signed and sealed by the Secretary of State and the five Commissioners.

In Attestation:

JOHN W. FOSTER  
L. A. THURSTON

No. 18

PROTOCOL OF THE SEVENTH CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE  
SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS,  
FEBRUARY 14, 1893

The Conference met at 10 o'clock A.M., the Secretary of State, all the Commissioners and Mr. Mott Smith being present.

The Secretary stated that it had been found necessary to make a few slight corrections in order to have the two original copies of the Treaty absolutely correspond, being slight literal corrections, and for absolute safety it had been thought best to make the date of signature correspond with the changes.

With the approval of the Commissioners, the date of signature and sealing of the Treaty was inserted, under the direction of the Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, as of this date, the fourteenth of February, and was fully ratified by the Secretary of State and all the Commissioners.

The Conference then adjourned.

In Attestation

JOHN W. FOSTER  
L. A. THURSTON

THE TREATY AS SIGNED, FEBRUARY 14, 1893<sup>29</sup>

The Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands and the United States of America, in view of the natural dependence of those Islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the intimate part taken by citizens of the United States in there implanting the seeds of Christian civilization, of the long continuance of their exclusive reciprocal commercial relations whereby their mutual interests have been developed, and of the preponderant and paramount share thus acquired by the United States and their citizens in the productions, industries and trade of the said Islands, and especially in view of the desire expressed by the said Government of the Hawaiian Islands that those Islands shall be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under their sovereignty, in order to provide for and assure the security and prosperity of the said Islands, the High Contracting Parties have determined to accomplish by Treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

To this end, the High Contracting Parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respectively appointed Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, Lorrin A. Thurston, William R. Castle, William C. Wilder, Charles L. Carter and Joseph Marsden; and

The President of the United States of America, John W. Foster, Secretary of State of the United States;

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

## ARTICLE I.

The Government of the Hawaiian Islands hereby cedes, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, absolutely and without reserve to the United States forever all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, renouncing in favor of the United States every sovereign right of which as an inde-

---

<sup>29</sup> Original, Hawaiian copy.

pendent nation it is now possessed; and henceforth said Hawaiian Islands and every island and key thereunto appertaining and each and every portion thereof shall become and be an integral part of the territory of the United States.

## ARTICLE II.

The Government of the Hawaiian Islands also cedes and transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, fortifications, military or naval equipments and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition: Provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned to the use of the local Government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

## ARTICLE III.

Until Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing Government and laws of the Hawaiian Islands are hereby continued, subject to the paramount authority of the United States. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Commissioner to reside in said Islands, who shall have the power to veto any act of said Government, and an act disapproved by him shall thereupon be void and of no effect unless approved by the President.

Congress shall, within one year from the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, enact the necessary legislation to extend to the Hawaiian Islands the laws of the United States respecting duties upon imports, the internal revenue, commerce and navigation; but until Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands both with the United States and foreign countries shall continue as regards the commerce of said Islands with the rest of the United States and with foreign countries, but this shall not be construed as giving to said Islands the power to enter into any new stipulation or agreement whatsoever or to have diplomatic intercourse

with any foreign Government. The Consular representatives of foreign powers now resident in the Hawaiian Islands shall be permitted to continue in the exercise of their Consular functions until they can receive their exequaturs from the Government of the United States.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The further immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian Islands is hereby prohibited until Congress shall otherwise provide. Furthermore, Chinese persons of the classes now or hereafter excluded by law from entering the United States will not be permitted to come from the Hawaiian Islands to other parts of the United States, and if so coming shall be subject to the same penalties as if entering from a foreign country.

#### ARTICLE V.

The public debt of the Hawaiian Islands, lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Banks, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States; but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed three and one quarter millions of dollars. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

#### ARTICLE VI.

The Government of the United States agrees to pay to Liliuokalani, the late Queen, within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and annually thereafter a like sum of twenty thousand dollars during the term of her natural life, provided she in good faith submits to the authority of the Government of the United States and the local Government of the Islands.

And the Government of the United States further agrees to pay to the Princess Kaiulani within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty the gross sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, provided she in good faith submits to the authority of the Government of the United States and the local Government of the Islands.

## ARTICLE VII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands on the one part, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the other, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Honolulu as soon as possible. Such exchange shall be made on the part of the United States by the Commissioner hereinbefore provided for, and it shall operate as a complete and final conveyance to the United States of all the rights of sovereignty and property herein ceded to them. Within one month after such exchange of ratifications the Provisional Government shall furnish said Commissioner with a full and complete schedule of all public property herein ceded and transferred.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

## No. 20

L. A. THURSTON TO S. B. DOLE, FEBRUARY 14, 1893  
(*Telegram*)

Treaty annexation signed today goes to Senate tomorrow; every reason to expect early favorable action. Terms of treaty strictly subrosa; do not believe newspaper statements of contents; all well.

## No. 21

L. A. THURSTON TO W. H. DIMOND, FEBRUARY 22, 1893<sup>30</sup>  
(*Telegram to be forwarded to S. B. Dole*)

Washington, Feb. 22, 1893.

Gen. W. H. Dimond,  
San Francisco.

No organized opposition, treaty will pass if vote can be taken. If it goes over will press it on next administration. Regret cannot accompany treaty to explain in Honolulu. Bishop, Cooke, Smith, Armstrong approve.

Acted upon full consideration and conviction best could be done. Reasons in part; First, Brief time before close of Congress

<sup>30</sup> MS copy.

rendered it dangerous to incorporate clauses causing debate. Second, Impossible get treaty through this congress requiring consent of both houses, owing to shortness of time and certainty of delay in house.

If treaty embodied tariff and bounty provisions would have required action of house. Third: Opinion on (?) all that next congress will repeal bounty and restore duty. Fourth: Faith of government pledged that Hawaii will be incorporated in American fiscal system within one year, thereby giving us free market and give us every advantage in due course. Fifth; Hawaiian labor and other laws stand until changed by congress. Sixth: Next administration probably favorable; but no certainty.

If you favor write Honolulu explaining and expressing views, fear that without explanation there may be misunderstanding and possible opposition. Castle, Carter and self remain until definite result. Certain that after annexation there will be no discrimination against Hawaii; but will be treated on same basis as other Americans. Morgan spoke three hours today in support of treaty. Forward to Dole. Answer

(Signed) L. A. THURSTON

## William Richards' Report to the Sandwich Islands Mission on His First Year In Government Service, 1838-1839

### INTRODUCTION

The last report William Richards made to the General Meeting of the Sandwich Islands Mission has recently been discovered among the old records on file at the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society. This report in manuscript, now darkened with age, contains so many interesting details not generally known or forgotten in the intervening years, that it seems appropriate to publish it at this time. Most of the facts in the report speak for themselves but a brief word of explanation is in order.

The Reverend William Richards came to Hawaii in 1823 as a member of the second company of missionaries sent to the Islands by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He was stationed at Lahaina, where he engaged in the usual multitudinous duties of the missionary of the day.

It was a time of transition, when the Hawaiian people were faced with the difficult task of adjusting themselves to changing conditions. Naturally, they turned to their teachers, the American missionaries, for guidance along this intricate path. The king and chiefs, acknowledging their own inexperience, had sought for a man of probity and some legal training who could act as their advisor in matters dealing with other nations and with foreigners within the Islands. But no such man could be found. After some delay and disappointment, they asked Mr. Richards to become their teacher, chaplain and interpreter.

As stated in his report, Mr. Richards accepted this appointment, beginning his service on July 3, 1838. His resignation from the Mission as of that date was accepted by the American Board the following March, but notice of this fact did not reach him until the fall of 1839—hence the indefinite note upon which the report ends.

The classes in political economy held by Mr. Richards for the chiefs must have laid the foundation for the political reforms started soon after. Indeed, it can be said that Mr. Richards exercised a profound, though somewhat intangible, influence on Hawaii's evolution towards a liberal form of government. He died in 1847, having spent the last years of his life in various official positions.

B.J.

## MR. RICHARDS' REPORT

In accordance with the vote of the Delegate Meeting held at Lahaina in the month of June 1838 I accepted the invitation of the Chiefs to become their teacher, and entered into engagements with them which were signed on the 3d of July. According to those engagements, I was to devote my time at my discretion to the instruction of the King<sup>1</sup> & chiefs, as far as I could and remain at Lahaina, and do the public preaching. I was also to accompany the King to Oahu if important public business called him there. I engaged to act as interpreter and translator in government business of a public nature when called to it, and was to receive for my services 600 dollars a year, to be paid in quarterly instalments [*sic*], of 150 dollars each.

As soon as the arrangements were completed, I commenced the compilation and translation of a work on political economy, following the general plan of Wayland, but consulting Lay, Newman and others, and translating considerable portions from the 1st mentioned work. I also met [the] king & chiefs daily when other public business did not prevent, and as fast as I could prepare matter read it to them in the form of lectures. I endeavored to make the lectures as familiar as possible, by repeating them, and drawing the chiefs into free conversation on the subject of the Lecture. They uniformly manifested a becoming interest in the school thus conducted, and took an active part in the discussion of the various topics introduced in the Lectures.

The Lectures themselves were mere outlines of general principles of political economy, which of course could not have been understood except by full illustration drawn from Hawaiian custom and Hawaiian circumstances. In these illustrations I endeavored as much as possible to draw their minds to the defects in the Hawaiian government, and Hawaiian practices, and often contrasted them with the government and practices of enlightened nations. The conversation frequently took so wide a range that there was abundant opportunity to refer to any and to every fault of the present system of government. But when the faults of the present system were pointed out & the chiefs felt them & then pressed me with the question, "*Pehea la e pono ai*,"<sup>2</sup> I have often felt that it is much easier to point out the defects of an old system than it is to devise a new one, suitable to take its place.

<sup>1</sup> Kamehameha III.

<sup>2</sup> Translation: "How will it be bettered?"



The Chiefs proposed themselves to publish the work which I have compiled, & they are to have the Copy Right & defray the expense of the publication. It will make an octavo volume of 400 pages, and is about 3/4 written & 1/3 printed.<sup>3</sup>

During the year I have been called on to translate various documents and laws, some of which were transmitted to the U.S.A. & some were for promulgation at the Islands. I have said scarcely nothing to the king and chiefs respecting the existing evils or defects in the government, except as the subject has come up naturally and almost necessarily while discussing established principles of Political Economy. But these principles have of course brought up most of the faults of the Government as well as defects in the character of the people, and they have therefore often been the subject of very interesting discussions.

All my intercourse with the king and chiefs has been of the most pleasant character, at least, I have found them uniformly ready to listen to instructions, and they have manifested a becoming wish to reform the government in those particulars where it is inconsistent with true Political Economy. I have far greater fears at present that there is not sufficient skill to devise a truly wise policy than I have that the chiefs will not sanction it when devised.

A system of laws has been written out by Mahune,<sup>4</sup> a

---

<sup>3</sup> Hawaiian title: *No ke kalaiaina*. [Lahainaluna, High school press, 1839-1840]. Copies are located in the libraries of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, the Hawaiian Historical Society and the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. The pagination varies, but no copy has the 400 pages indicated by Mr. Richards.

<sup>4</sup> Boaz Mahune was a member of the first class at Lahainaluna Seminary, graduating in 1835 after four years there. He was considered one of the school's most brilliant scholars and was one of the ten chosen to remain as monitors, teachers in the children's school and assistants in translating. Later he was Kamehameha III's secretary. Undoubtedly, it was during this period that Mahune was asked to draft the set of laws referred to above. He is more specifically credited with nearly all the laws on taxation in the introduction to the English translation of the laws of 1840, not published until 1842. When the king attempted to start a sugar cane plantation at Wailuku on Maui, Mahune was the manager. The project was not a success. Mahune returned to Lahaina, where he acted as a judge for a time. About 1846 he went back to his home in Honolulu to work for the government. His death occurred there in March, 1847, after a distressing and painful illness of several months. He died intestate, but a list of his property still on file in the Probate Court in Honolulu, shows that, besides his personal possessions, he owned land of considerable extent on all the main islands. Presumably, Mahune was a man of rank. His position close enough to Kamehameha III for him to be listed as one of the few who had access to the king at all times lends weight to this belief, as well as the fact that he was acknowledged as a cousin by Governor Paul Kanoa of Kauai. Records of the meetings of the Faculty of the [Lahainaluna] High School, Aug. 28, 1835; Feb. 5, 1836, MS in Hawaiian Historical

graduate of the high school, and he was directed by the King to conform them to the principles of Political Economy which they had learned. Those laws are some what extensive and protect all private property. According to this code, no chief has any authority over any man, any farther than it is given him by specific enactment, and no tax can be levied, other than that which is specified in the printed law, and no chief can act as a judge in a case where he is personally interested, and no man can be dispossessed of land which he has put under cultivation except for crimes specified in the law. Most of the prohibitions on the fisheries are taken off, and the time which the people can be required to labor for their superiors is limited by law. These laws have not yet received their final sanction. The sickness among the chiefs has materially interrupted their meetings to attend to this subject, but I think there is no doubt the laws will finally pass, though they may be some what modified.<sup>5</sup>

As far as I can judge of the character of the King, I should hope more from him as a ruler, than as a man.

The engagement to pay my salary in quarterly installments [sic], has been fulfilled. That is, it has been paid for the first two quarters, and the 3d is not yet due. In the month of Oct. I turned aside from my business with the King and devoted about three weeks to translation. In two other instances I suspended my labors with the chiefs for the purpose of attending to general business of the mission. This time therefore I have deducted, so that I have been engaged with the chiefs some thing less than three months.

Besides what I have done for the chiefs I have been able to preach on the sabbath regularly, also on Wednesday, and occasionally on other days, so that the whole number of sermons which I have preached during the year amounts to 210.

All the translations assigned me I have attended to according to appointment.

---

Society; Lorrin Andrews to American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Lahainaluna, Nov. 24, 1835, typed copy in Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Library; *Hawaiian Spectator*, Vol. II, No. 3, (July, 1839), p. 347; *Translation of the constitution and laws of the Hawaiian Islands* . . . (Lahainaluna, 1842), p. 4; *He papainoa . . . o ke kulanui o Lahainaluna* . . . (Honolulu, 1846), p. 4; MS letters in the Public Archives of Hawaii; *Ka elele*, Mar. 22, 1847, p. 188; Documents in the Probate Court in Honolulu; W. D. Alexander, "Origin of Hawaiian blue laws" in *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, XX, December 11, 1894.

<sup>5</sup> Signed by Kamehameha III on June 7, 1839. Printed as a pamphlet of 24 pages under the Hawaiian title: *He kumu kanawai, a me ke kanawai hoo-ponopono waiwai, no ko Hawaii nei pae aina. Na Kamehameha III i kau.* (Honolulu, 1839). Printed again in 1840.

In the month of August I wrote to the Prudential Committee [of the American Board] informing them of the request I had received from the chiefs and also of the reasons, and the terms of my acceptance of their appointment. I also expressed my willingness to be dismissed from the service of the Board if they considered my present employment as improper for a missionary of the Board. I stated however that I should do nothing which I considered as violating any of the regulations of the Board or any of the instructions [I] have received from them. I mentioned also that all my pecuniary accounts would be kept in the same manner as they would be if I knew they were going to dismiss me from their Service.

I would also mention that I have paid to the Secular Agent, the money for all that I have received from the depository, so that I have been at no expense to the Board since my arrival at the Islands, though I have yet received from the King only 300 dollars.

From the purport of the general letter, and considering what I wrote to the Committee, I consider it more than probable that they have already declared my connection with the Board to have ceased on the 3d day of July last which was the day that I entered the service of the chiefs.

Perhaps, considering the above mentioned facts it [is] suitable & expedient for the Mission at once to consider my connection with the Board dissolved. It is not my wish however to have it dissolved at the present juncture, when it appears to me there is uncommon necessity for unity of action, not only in Missionaries, but in all the friends of Missionary freedom. My firm conviction therefore is that there are weighty reasons, reasons far more weighty than there have been at any previous period for continueing [sic] my connection with the Board. For these reasons I can but hope that the Prudential Committee will allow me to act in my present sphere without closing my connection with them.

For the present however the subject is referred to the discretion of the Mission.

[Signed] WILLIAM RICHARDS

Honolulu, May 1st, 1839.



## MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING FEBRUARY 26, 1943

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Historical Society was held in the auditorium at the Library of Hawaii on Friday, February 26, 1943, at 4:00 o'clock p.m.

The meeting was called to order by President Kuykendall. The reading of the minutes of the annual meeting held on February 27, 1942, was dispensed with, as these minutes have been included in the printed report for 1941.

The report of the President was presented by Professor Kuykendall. In connection with this report the President stated that a letter and printed copies of several addresses had been received from Judge F. W. Howay, President of the Royal Society of Canada. It was voted that the President's report be accepted and placed on file.

President Kuykendall stated that he had received a note from Mrs. Restarick, Honolulu Academy of Arts, calling attention of the members of the Historical Society to the collection of Hawaiian prints now on display.

Mr. Ellis submitted the report of the Treasurer, showing a balance in the commercial account of \$904.71, as of February 19, 1943, and stated that the accounts had been audited and found correct by Mr. David W. Anderson. It was voted that this report be accepted and placed on file.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a unanimous vote of appreciation be extended to Mr. David W. Anderson for services rendered the Hawaiian Historical Society in so efficiently and cheerfully auditing the accounts of that Society for so many years. The Secretary was instructed to send a letter to Mr. Anderson so stating.

Mrs. Silverman read the report of the Librarian which was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Rev. H. P. Judd, submitted the report of that committee, recommending the nomination of the following:

R. S. Kuykendall, President, for one year.

Thomas W. Ellis	} Trustees to serve for two years.
Penrose C. Morris	
J. Tice Phillips	

It was voted that this report be accepted, that the nominations be closed, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot.

The Secretary having cast the ballot the foregoing officers were elected.

A discussion ensued of what material should be included in the annual report for 1942. The Trustees submitted a copy of an original report by William Richards and copies of the Protocols of the conferences held at Washington, D. C., February, 1893, between members of the Hawaiian Commission and the Secretary of State relative to annexation of Hawaii.

It was voted that the Trustees be authorized to include in the printed annual report for 1942, the documents presented at the meeting today.

There being no further matters to come before the Society, the meeting was adjourned.

MAUDE JONES  
Recording Secretary

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

February 26, 1943

To the Members of the  
Hawaiian Historical Society:

In accordance with the policy adopted just after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Historical Society during the past year has kept its activities within the limits of what has been necessary. The work of the Library has been carried on as usual and the report of the Librarian will give details on that subject. At the beginning of 1942, the Trustees decided to postpone for the time being the publication of the annual report for 1941. But since the general position of affairs in the Territory and throughout this immediate war area has shown a great improvement during the year, the Trustees a few weeks ago gave further consideration to the subject of publication. It was thought that our series of Reports ought not to be interrupted and it was therefore decided to issue a small report—a sort of token report—for the year 1941, in which would be included only the minutes of the annual meeting and the reports by the officers which were read at that meeting. This decision has been carried into effect and the Fiftieth Annual Report has now been distributed to the members of the Society.

The Trustees further decided to recommend to the Society that a more substantial report be published for the year 1942; they suggest that a considerable amount of space in this report be devoted to the publication of important original documents. The publishing of original source material is universally recognized as one of the most useful functions of an organization such as ours. Some documents which are thought to be suitable for this purpose will be exhibited later in the meeting today for whatever comment the members present may wish to make. The Trustees would appreciate a definite expression of opinion by the Society on this plan. There is money enough in the Treasury to finance the publication of a substantial report, and the members are entitled to some return for their loyalty in maintaining the Society during this period of financial strain.

In the field of Hawaiian historiography the outstanding event of the past year has been the publication of Dr. Harold W. Bradley's book entitled *The American Frontier in Hawaii: The Pioneers, 1789-1843*. Dr. Bradley is an Associate Professor of His-

tory at Stanford University; he has visited Hawaii several times in the course of his research and has been a member of this Society for more than a dozen years. He is a thorough scholar, an excellent writer, and his book is of first-rate importance, an authoritative treatment of the subject with which it deals. Its theme is the activities of American traders and American missionaries in Hawaii and the rise and growth of American interests and American influence in this group of islands. The publication of this book is another evidence of the increasing attention which is being given by students of history and international relations to developments in the Pacific region. We may reasonably expect this trend to continue.

Today our attention is gripped by the terrific struggle in which our nation is engaged. It is a critical time for all the world. But we must not forget the past. Earlier generations had their times of crisis. For the people and government of the Hawaiian Islands, the year 1843 was such a time. Just a hundred years ago, the life of this land was in jeopardy, but before that year closed the peril had passed; Hawaii's independence had been recognized by several of the great nations of the world, and the little island kingdom had been admitted into the family of nations. Out of that crisis came the motto of Hawaii, "The life of the land is preserved by righteousness." With a firm belief in the righteousness of our cause today, we can look with hope and confidence into the difficult days ahead.

Respectfully submitted,

RALPH S. KUYKENDALL  
President



## TREASURER'S REPORT

February 19, 1942 to February 20, 1943

*Income:*

Balance in Commercial Account as of February 19, 1942.....	\$ 446.71	\$
Dues .....	448.00	
Sale of Reports.....	10.00	904.71

*Disbursements:*

Dues, California Historical Society.....	10.00	
Dues, Pacific Historical Review.....	4.00	
Dues, Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.....	5.00	
Mellen Associates (Meeting notices, meeting reports).....	19.35	
Bishop Trust (safe deposit and custodian fees) ..	8.60	
Printing billheads, postage and envelopes.....	26.08	
Purchase of books.....	11.16	
Re-enforcing old prints.....	6.00	90.19
Balance in Commercial Account as of February 20, 1943.....		814.52

*Endowment Fund:*

Balance in Savings Account as of February 19, 1942.....	605.41	
Interest on Savings Account.....	9.66	
Interest on Bonds.....	80.00	
Dividends, von Hamm-Young stock.....	78.36	
Dividends, Pacific Gas & Electric stock.....	75.00	848.43

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS W. ELLIS,  
Treasurer.

Audited and found correct  
D. W. ANDERSON,  
Auditor.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the Members of the  
Hawaiian Historical Society:

The library of the Hawaiian Historical Society started its second fifty years very quietly. The membership of the Society has had little time to make use of our facilities because of war conditions. The use of the library has been extended to several non-members of the Society who are doing research work, and often it is made use of when the material in the Hawaii & The Pacific Division is not adequate or the information is lacking.

Gifts received by the library this year are a pamphlet by Mr. John Balch on *Shall the Japanese be allowed to dominate Hawaii?*; three pamphlets on the regulations of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry from Mr. Krauss; Mr. Billam-Walker presented an autographed copy of *More half-minute Hawaiiana*; from Springfield, Massachusetts, a book compiled by the workers of the Writers' program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Massachusetts; from Judge Howay ten separates written on *The Origin of the Chinook Jargon*; *International aspects of the Maritime fur-trade*; *The introduction of intoxicating liquors amongst the Indians of the Northwest Coast*; *The Case of the Moneta*; *The First use of the sail by the Indians of the Northwest Coast*; *Four letters from Richard Cadman Etches to Sir Joseph Banks, 1788-92*; *The voyage of the Captain Cook and the Experiment, 1785-86*; *The discovery of the Fraser River, the second phase*; *Coal-mining on Burr and Inlet, 1865-66*; and a book review on *The Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the year 1800* by Henry R. Wagner; Mr. Harold Bradley sent us an autographed copy of his new book, *The American frontier in Hawaii, The pioneers, 1789-1843*, and Miss Caroline P. Green presented the Society with an original copy of the *Life of Lucy G. Thurston*. The Bishop Museum, the University and various government agencies continue to send us their publications. Three parts of Volume I of the Oregon Historical Society Quarterly and the Hawaiian Annual for 1942 were bought.

Because of war conditions in the South Pacific, I presumed that we would have difficulty in receiving our mail from that quarter, but so far we have only missed one number of the Royal Society Quarterly which came in just after we had written for it.

We have had more difficulty sending material to the mainland, as some orders for Paper 21 have taken so long, the order was cancelled then accepted when the paper arrived.

Professor Lomax of the University of Oregon wanted information on the Hudson Bay Beaver Weather-Vane in Honolulu, and Mrs. Watson, daughter of the late Mr. Iaukea asked for data, on the prophecy of the coming of the white man, by Kekiopilo.

The difficulty that was anticipated of sending our books to the mainland for binding has not become a reality. The Library of Hawaii was given a priority on shipping books, so ours have been sent as usual. This year two volumes of the Friend and ten continuations were sent. I anticipate a greater number of books to be bound in the future as I am going to check the shelves again for those in bad repair. It seems foolish to allow the collection to deteriorate if it can be avoided.

Respectfully submitted,

VIOLET A. SILVERMAN  
Librarian

# LIST OF MEMBERS

(Corrected to July, 1943)

## HONORARY

Howay, Judge F. W.                      Kuykendall, Professor Ralph S.

## LIFE

Ashford, Marguerite K.	Marx, Mrs. Eloise C.
Atherton, Frank C.	Midkiff, Frank E.
Baldwin, Mrs. Emily A.	Phillips, Stephen W.
Beckwith, Martha W.	Robinson, Mark A.
*Bishop, E. Faxon	Spaulding, Thomas M.
Cooke, Mrs. Maud B.	*Swanzy, Mrs. Juliet J.
Damon, Ethel M.	Von Holt, Mrs. Elizabeth V.
Frear, Walter F.	Westervelt, Andrew C.
Frear, Mrs. Mary Dillingham	*Westervelt, Mrs. Caroline C.
Lyman, Mrs. Mary Babcock	Wilcox, Gaylord P.

## ANNUAL

Ai, C. K.	Bennett, Mrs. Nora H.
Akee, Vernon	Billam-Walker, Donald
Alexander, Arthur C.	Billson, Marcus K.
Alexander, Mary C.	Bond, B. Howell
Alan, Mrs. Betty	Bowen, Mrs. Alice Spalding
Alan, Martin	Boyer, Frank O.
Anderson, David W.	Bradley, Harold W.
Anderson, R. Alexander	Brown, Bertha Blomfield
Anderson, Robbins B.	Brown, Francis H. I.
Andrew, Archie W.	Brown, George I.
Andrews, Arthur L.	Brown, George I., Jr.
Angus, Donald	Brown, Kenneth F.
Anthony, J. Garner	Brown, Zadoc W.
Awai, George K.	Bryan, Edwin H., Jr.
Baker, Ray J.	Bryant, Mrs. Caroline G.
Balch, John A.	Buck, Peter H.
Baldwin, Samuel A.	Budge, Alexander G.
Baldwin, William D.	Burbank, Mary A.
Becker, Mrs. Ida D.	Burns, Eugene
Bell, Janet	Burnett, Mrs. Orine

\* Deceased 1941-1943.

- Cades, J. Russell  
 Cades, Milton  
 Canavarro, Mrs. Helen  
 Carney, Mrs. Eleanor W.  
 Carter, A. Hartwell  
 Carter, Alfred W.  
 Carter, Mrs. Helen S.  
 Cartwright, Wm. Edward  
 Castle, Alfred L.  
 Castle, Dorothy  
 Castle, Harold K. L.  
 Castle, Mrs. Ida Tenney  
 Castro, Antonio D.  
 Caum, Edward L.  
 Chamberlain, William W.  
 Chickering, William H.  
 Clark, T. Blake  
 Clarke, Mrs. Jane Comstock  
 Collins, George M.  
 Colson, Warren H.  
 Cooke, Mrs. Lilianet L.  
 Cooke, Clarence H.  
 Cooke, C. Montague  
 Cooke, George P.  
 Cooke, J. Platt  
 Cooke, Mrs. Mary S.  
 Cooke, Mrs. Muriel H.  
 \*Cooke, Thomas E.  
 Coulter, J. Wesley  
 Cox, Mrs. Catherine E. B.  
 Crane, Charles  
 Crawford, David L.  
 \*Crehore, Mrs. Frances I. C.  
 \*Cross, M. Ermine  
 Cummingsmith, Bro. Charles  
 Dahlquist, Mrs. Helen K.  
 Damon, Mrs. Gertrude V.  
 Damon, Mrs. Julia W.  
 Damon, Mary M.  
 Denison, George P.  
 Dillingham, Walter F.  
 Doyle, Mrs. Emma Lyons  
 Dunkhase, Mrs. Cordelia B.  
 Dunn, James M.  
 Edwards, Webley  
 Elkinton, Mrs. Anna  
 Ellis, Thomas W.  
 Emory, Kenneth P.  
 Eshelman, John H.  
 Ewart, Arthur F.  
 Faye, Hans Peter  
 Fernandes, Frank F.  
 Fleming, David F.  
 \*Fleming, John L.  
 Franckx, Fr. Valentine H.  
 Fuller, George G.  
 Furer, William C.  
 Gantt, Virginia  
 Gartley, Mrs. Ada J.  
 Gibson, Henry L.  
 \*Goodale, Mrs. Emma Whitney  
 Green, Caroline P.  
 Greene, Ernest W.  
 Gregory, Herbert E.  
 Gulick, Sidney L.  
 Halford, Francis J.  
 Hall, Charlotte V.  
 Harrison, Fred  
 Hart, Henry H.  
 Hawaiian Sugar Planters'  
     Association  
 Hemenway, Charles R.  
 Hite, Charles M.  
 Hodgson, Joseph V.  
 \*Holstein, H. Lincoln  
 Holt, Mrs. Henrietta D.  
 Hooley, Osborne E.  
 Houston, Victor S. K.  
 Humme, Charles W.  
 Hunnewell, James M.  
 Hunter, Charles H.  
 Henry E. Huntington Library  
     and Art Gallery  
 Jacobs, Gaskell S.

\* Deceased 1941-1943.

- Johnson, Jennie  
 Jones, Maude  
 Judd, Albert F., III  
 Judd, Bernice  
 Judd, Henry P.  
 Judd, Lawrence M.  
 Judd, Sophie  
 Kai, Mrs. Margaret W.  
 Kamehameha School for Girls  
 Katsuki, Ichitaro  
 Kawanakoa, Princess David  
 Keawe, Arthur  
 Keller, Arthur R.  
 Kemp, Samuel B.  
 Kenn, Charles  
 Kimball, George P.  
 King, Jack P.  
 King, Robert D.  
 King, Samuel W.  
 King, Wm. H. D.  
 Kluegel, Henry A.  
 Kopa, George C.  
 Krauss, Noel L. H.  
 Langton-Boyle, Mrs. E. A.  
 Larsen, Nils Paul  
 Lecker, George T.  
 Lee, Shao Chang  
 Leebrick, Karl C.  
 Lewis, Abraham, Jr.  
 Lind, Andrew W.  
 Lowrey, Frederick J.  
 Lowrey, Mrs. Ida I.  
 Lucas, Mrs. Clarinda Low  
 Luquiens, Huc-M.  
 Lyman, Levi C.  
 MacIntyre, Janet L.  
 McCandless, Mrs. Elizabeth  
 McClellan, Edwin North  
 McWayne, Charles A.  
 Maier, Mrs. Martha M.  
 Marx, Benjamin L.  
 Massee, Edward K.  
 Mist, Herbert W. M.  
 Mitchell, Donald  
 Molyneux, Mrs. Jane K.  
 Mori, Iga  
 Morris, Penrose C.  
 Moses, Alphonse L.  
 Newman, Margaret  
 Nowell, Allen M.  
 Nye, Henry Atkinson  
 Olson, Gunder E.  
 Palmer, Harold S.  
 Parke, Annie H.  
 Parsons, Charles F.  
 Perry, Antonio  
 Phillips, J. Tice  
 Pinkerton, Mrs. Marian C.  
 Pratt, Helen G.  
 \*Potter, George C.  
 Prendergast, Eleanor K.  
 Pukui, Mrs. Mary  
 Rawlins, Millie F.  
 Restarick, Mrs. May L.  
 Richards, Mrs. Mary A.  
 Robertson, Mrs. Ululani  
 Robinson, J. Lawrence P.  
 Rohrig, Hermann  
 Ross, Mrs. Bernice A.  
 Sakamaki, Shunzo  
 Satterthwaite, Ann Y.  
 Schaefer, Gustave E.  
 Sellander, William H.  
 Sevier, Randolph  
 Silverman, Mrs. Violet A.  
 Sinclair, Gregg M.  
 Sinclair, Miriam  
 Smith, Arthur G.  
 Snow, Mrs. Mary R.  
 Soares, Oliver P.  
 Soga, Yasutaro  
 Soper, William H.  
 Sousa, Esther F.  
 Spaulding, Irwin

\* Deceased 1941-1943.

Spalding, Mrs. Alice C.  
 Spencer, Robert R.  
 Steadman, Alva E.  
 Stokes, John F. G.  
 Tenney, Wilhelmina  
 Thayer, Mrs. Rhoda G.  
 Thayer, Wade Warren  
 Thomas, Herbert N.  
 Thurston, Lorrin P.  
 Titcomb, Margaret  
 Tracy, Clifton H.  
 Trask, Arthur  
 Uecke, Claire H.  
 \*Von Holt, Mrs. Ida E.  
 Walker, Albert T.  
 Walker, Margaret J.  
 Warinner, Emily V.

Warinner, John M.  
 Watanabe, Shichiro  
 Waterhouse, George S.  
 Waterhouse, John  
 Waterhouse, John T.  
 Watson, Mrs. Lorna I.  
 Webb, Mrs. E. Lahilahi  
 Wells, Briant H.  
 White, Mrs. Mary E.  
 Wilder, Mrs. Lillian  
 Williams, Aurora  
 Williams, J. N. S.  
 Winne, Jane L.  
 Winne, Mary P.  
 Withington, Mrs. Antoinette  
 Wodehouse, Ernest H.  
 Young, John Mason

---

\* Deceased 1941-1943.

## MEMBERS OF KAUAI HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1941-1942

Compiled January 9, 1942

## OFFICERS

President.....	ERIC A. KNUDSEN
Vice-President.....	LYLE A. DICKEY
Secretary-Treasurer.....	MISS ELSIE H. WILCOX

## LIST OF MEMBERS

## HONORARY

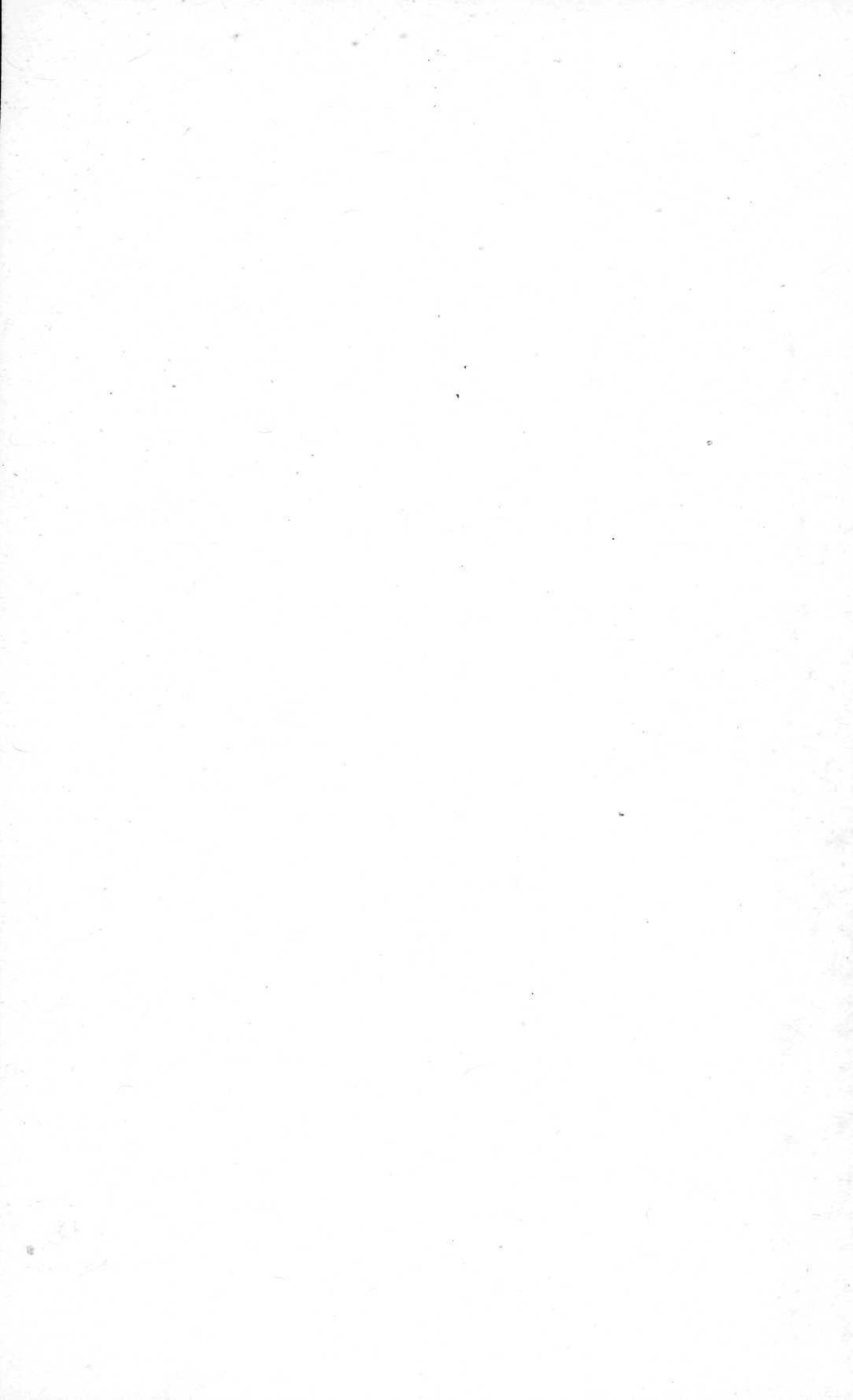
Alexander, Arthur C.	Emory, Kenneth P.
Buck, Dr. Peter H.	Gregory, Dr. Herbert E.
Buck, Mrs. Margaret	Kuykendall, Prof. Ralph S.
Damon, Miss Ethel M.	Leebrick, Dr. Karl C.

## ANNUAL

Alexander, William P.....	Lihue, Kauai
Alexander, Mrs. Alice B.....	Lihue, Kauai
Bakeman, Miss Alice A.....	Lihue, Kauai
Broadbent, Edward H. W.....	Lihue, Kauai
Broadbent, Mrs. Marie.....	Lihue, Kauai
Corstorphine, James B.....	Lihue, Kauai
Crawford, Frank.....	Lihue, Kauai
Crawford, Mrs. Mary.....	Lihue, Kauai
Dickey, Lyle A.....	Lihue, Kauai
Faye, Miss Isabel B.....	Kekaha, Kauai
Glaisyer, Dr. A. R.....	Kalaheo, Kauai
Glaisyer, Mrs. A. R.....	Kalaheo, Kauai
Hadley, Mrs. Thelma H.....	Lihue, Kauai
Henderson, Benjamin B.....	Lihue, Kauai
Hobby, William R.....	Eleele, Kauai
Hobby, Mrs. Eleanor C.....	Eleele, Kauai
Hofgaard, Mrs. Marie M.....	Waimea, Kauai
Hofgaard, Didrik C.....	Waimea, Kauai



Hogg, Mrs. Isabele J.	Lihue, Kauai
Isenberg, Mrs. Dora R.	Lihue, Kauai
Jordan, Charlotte K.	Lihue, Kauai
Knudsen, Eric A.	Koloa, Kauai
Knudsen, Mrs. Eric A.	Koloa, Kauai
Knudsen, Miss Ruth	Koloa, Kauai
Lai, Mrs. Carlotta S.	Hanamaulu, Kauai
Lyman, Mrs. Helen L.	Lihue, Kauai
Marcallino, Mrs. Mina M.	Kekaha, Kauai
McIntyre, Miss Katherine M.	Lihue, Kauai
Moir, Hector McD.	Koloa, Kauai
Moir, Mrs. Alexandra K.	Koloa, Kauai
Plews, John C.	Lihue, Kauai
Plews, Mrs. Edith J.	Lihue, Kauai
Rice, Charles A.	Lihue, Kauai
Rice, Philip L.	Lihue, Kauai
Rice, Mrs. Flora	Lihue, Kauai
Rice, William Henry	Lihue, Kauai
Stewart, Mrs. Julia	Lihue, Kauai
Swan, Edward S.	Lihue, Kauai
Swan, Mrs. Ruth	Lihue, Kauai
Taylor, Mrs. Clarice B.	Kapaa, Kauai
Waterhouse, Dr. A. H.	Koloa, Kauai
Waterhouse, Mrs. Mabel P.	Koloa, Kauai
Wedemeyer, Mrs. Henrietta M.	Lihue, Kauai
Wedemeyer, Henry C.	Lihue, Kauai
Wedemeyer, Mrs. Alice	Lihue, Kauai
Welch, Dwight O.	Lihue, Kauai
Wilcox, Mrs. Anna C.	Lihue, Kauai
Wilcox, Miss Elsie H.	Lihue, Kauai
Wilcox, Miss Mabel I.	Lihue, Kauai
Withington, Rev. F. B.	Lihue, Kauai



SL

DUG20

144

1942

